

Mr Jenkins attacked from right and left at Prentice rally

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Extremists 'endanger our party'

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The Prince of Wales shaking hands at Redhill Hospital, Surrey, last night with Guardsman Paul Thomas, aged 20, who lost both legs and an arm in the Caterham public house bomb explosion. With them are Mrs Mary Thomas and their baby son.

Fault in new signal system may have led to crash with 61 hurt

A defect in Britain's most modern railway signalling system may have caused a collision between two trains in south London yesterday in which 61 people were injured.

The system, opened in July at London Bridge station as part of a £24m modernization programme, is designed to prevent signals from placing two trains on a collision course. But Mr Terry Wiltshire, co-driver of one of the trains, said after the crash that he understood both trains had been given signals to go ahead.

Mr Wiltshire was in a diesel locomotive at the rear of a train of empty carriages a mile and a half out of London Bridge. His train met the 9.02 electric train from Epsom Downs to London Bridge at points on an embankment 50ft above Bermondsey.

The cab of the commuter train ran into the cab of the diesel at the front of the empty train. The first carriage of the commuter train keeled over.

Mr Wiltshire said he talked to the driver of the other train and his mate at the front of the train, Mr David Parks. Mr Wiltshire said: "Dave had a clear signal, a shunt signal, two white lights. I talked to Mr Parks, the other driver, and he told me he had a clear signal of two yellow lights."

Mr Parks jumped clear as the crash occurred but Mr Williams was trapped in his cab with Mrs Lilian Taylor, a carriage cleaner, travelling in the guard's seat.

Italians threaten tax reprisals against France's wine levy

France is to impose a levy, effective from today, on imports of all Italian wines. M Chirac, the Prime Minister, announced this in Paris yesterday after he had met winegrowers' leaders from the "Midi" region for more than two hours.

But in Rome the Italian Government indicated that it was considering retaliating with measures restricting the much more valuable sales of French agricultural products in Italy. These measures would affect beef, cattle on the hoof, dairy produce and cereals.

France's levy, designed to stem the import of cheaper Italian wines which have been competing successfully throughout the summer against similar wines produced in southern France, was decided on by the Cabinet after Tuesday night's failure by the agricultural ministers of the Nine in Brussels to agree on a compromise.

M Chirac claimed the new tax was "in conformity with the Community spirit", adding that he did not anticipate retaliatory measures by Italy. The French winegrowers' difficulties were real, he said, describing their demands for such measures against the Italian imports as "to a great extent legitimate".

On imports of the cheaper Italian wines, the tax will amount to 36 per cent, experts calculated. But France also imports higher-priced Italian wines to fortify its own wines, so that the tax levied may average 11 to 12 per cent.

The Prime Minister's statement did not mention a time limit for the levy, although the impression after the Brussels meeting was that if France invoked Article 31, it would apply only to the end of this year.

Mr Chirac obtained a favourable initial reaction at the Hotel Matignon from the winegrowers' leaders. M Emmanuel Maffre-Baugé, president of the Table Winegrowers' Federation and the toughest speaking figure among the Languedoc growers, declared: "Even if everything is not perfect, we are satisfied the Government is taking account of the growers' dramatic situation."

Meanwhile, Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, was said by an official of his ministry to have in his desk a decree for submission to the next meeting of the Cabinet to limit French agricultural imports.

These were stated to be worth at least four times the Italian wine exports to France, amounting in 1974 to about 250,000 million lire (about £17.5m).

The Italian Government was also planning to take the case to the European Court of Justice at Luxembourg although without any expectation of quick results.

While it was not denied that the big sales of cheap Italian wine in the last year have brought difficulties for southern French vineyards, the French decision was widely condemned by farming organizations and political parties in Italy. The release of a tariff barrier was seen as endangering one of the European Community's few positive achievements, the common agricultural market. The allegation was also heard that double standards were being applied to benefit the richer member states and discriminate against the weaker ones.

In Brussels, Mr Pierre Lardinois, the EEC Commissioner responsible for agriculture, decided yesterday to seek a further alignment of policy on international affairs in the immediate wake of the serious differences within the Community over the Italian wine exports.

The Italians and the British government's favour a general reappraisal of the Community's agricultural policy, and this is the type of quarrel which might lead to a more urgent feeling for the need for reform.

The Corriere Della Sera said that the French duties, even if limited in effect until the end of the year, "represent something much more serious than the economic damage, certainly substantial, for our wine producers and for Italian agriculture in general".

Rescuers link up with trapped potholers

Grenoble, Sept. 11.—Rescue teams today linked up with four English potholers stranded 1,600ft down one of the world's deepest abysses, the Berger Grotto.

Two other English potholers, Mr Philip Brown and Mr Duncan Smith, both of Burley, Lancashire, were able to get out of the grotto unaided as the rescuers prepared to help their companions to the surface.

Two Frenchmen, who set out on Saturday with the English group on Saturday, are blocked in a flooded part of the grotto 2,600ft down; and rescuers now have no hope of finding them alive.

The four British explorers still in the Grotto, known as "The Everest of the Underground", are very weak but their lives are not in danger, rescuers said.

They were named as Mr Peter Wilson of Burnley, Mr Barry Weaver of Rochester, Kent, Mr Nigel Smith of Accrington, Lancashire, and Mr Peter Macaulan of Colne, Lancashire.

Altogether a group of 10—four French and six English—went down into the grotto on Saturday with the English descending 3,680ft—only 40ft above the lowest point ever reached in the pit, the final depth of which is not known. Two of the Frenchmen turned back early because they became too tired.—Reuters.



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El union eat to national ke

Routledge editor said in the steel industry threatened last leaders of the National Blastfurnace over dispute concerning a blast furnace lying in the north. South Wales, the national steel corporation offer to work the plant, which can produce 1,400 tons of iron a week, compared with 1,000 tons a week in the past. The offer to work the plant, which can produce 1,400 tons of iron a week, compared with 1,000 tons a week in the past. The offer to work the plant, which can produce 1,400 tons of iron a week, compared with 1,000 tons a week in the past.

Fierce debate opens on race proposals

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent.

The Government's proposals for toughening laws against racial discrimination, published in a White Paper yesterday, immediately began a fierce debate.

The proposals were attacked by a number of Conservatives, but even among leading race relations workers there was criticism of some of the Government's intentions.

The main proposals, which were given in the White Paper, included the merging of the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission, action to prevent discrimination by clubs, and a measure enabling individuals to take to court or industrial tribunals people who have discriminated unlawfully against them.

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, said yesterday: "The White Paper fulfils our promise to ensure that the power to tackle racial discrimination would not be left weaker than those designed to promote equality for women any longer than necessary."

When these two measures become law we shall have a comprehensive code of law against both racial and sex discrimination, effective means for the victims of discrimination to obtain redress, and a powerful commission able to tackle the serious impediments that stand in the way of equal opportunities both for Britain's racial minorities and for women.

That was not quite how the proposals were seen by Sir Geoffrey Wilson, chairman of the Race Relations Board, though he warmly welcomed the White Paper in general and thought that implementation would enable racial discrimination to be tackled more effectively.

He said: "I am, however, opposed to the proposal to deal with complaints outside the employment arena through litigation in county courts. Victims of discrimination will be at enormous disadvantage in securing their rights, and I urge the Government to take another look at this."

The Community Relations Commission regretted that the Government had not decided who should be responsible for coordinating and supporting the work of community relations councils, local bodies that try to promote racial harmony and understanding.

It said: "Unless the Race Relations Commission (the proposed new joint body) is given these responsibilities, we are convinced that it will seem to be out of touch with experience, and feelings of minority groups."

Mr Ian Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, said he was concerned by the Government's apparent intention with censorship and also by its proposal to withdraw the necessity to prove meaningful intent before convicting people under section 6 of the 1965 Act. (This created the offence of incitement to racial hatred.)

"The former would be unacceptable in a free society and the latter creates an absolute offence in which innocence of intent is no defence. This goes against normal legal rights and I believe that there should be a greater emphasis on conciliation proceedings," he said.

Powell attack on Ulster Convention search for a 'false compromise'

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

As Northern Ireland's politicians plunged into the debate on the Ulster Convention yesterday, Mr Enoch Powell, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, was playing a crucial role in influencing the "Loyalist" coalition's recent hard-line decision against power-sharing.

Mr Powell denied last night that he had made any manoeuvres. He said he had just pointed out the terms of the coalition manifesto to his colleagues.

Mr Fitt was adding his voice to that of Mr William Craig, who earlier criticized Mr Powell's role in persuading the coalition to forego legislation to make its structure permanent, and once again made a forceful plea in favour of integration.

Continued on page 2, col 8

y saying ld be m a year

One Select Committee and Technology sub-committee of officials and others try and academic life place the present ideas on energy conservation. It says the new group at saving 15 per cent within two years.

Egyptians close Palestine radio

Egypt yesterday closed down the Voice of Palestine radio station in Cairo—24 hours after it had claimed that President Sadat had been the target of an assassination attempt. The report, first monitored from Baghdad, was dismissed officially as "pure nonsense."

Nkomo expulsion from ANC

A leadership dispute in Rhodesia's African National Congress (ANC) has led to its president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, expelling his fellow nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo and two other executive members from the movement.

Cash from sport

Frank Shorter, of the United States, the Olympic marathon champion, has put his amateur career in jeopardy by admitting that he has made money from running. "We're all professionals," he said. "I have probably violated nearly all of the rules of the International Olympic Committee on amateurism."

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ing on the Middle East just Third World and away at the London of the Inter-Parliamentary yesterday caused some MPs to question the wisdom and future of the

BBC close down of Radio 2 after midnight

By a Staff Reporter

Radio 2 is to close at midnight on September 29, except at weekends, the BBC announced yesterday. That means that apart from occasional Open University programmes, on Radio 3 listeners will only be able to tune into commercial radio stations after midnight for home programmes.

The half-hour cut has been ordered to provide material each day that will be used to separate Radios 1 and 2 by an extra 30 minutes.

Mr Douglas Mogg, controller of both programmes, said: "We are sorry to disappoint those people who listen to radio after midnight, but we know we can satisfy more people by separating Radio 1 and 2 in the afternoon by an extra half-hour."

Waggoner's Walk, the weekly serial, will start half an hour earlier at 4.30 pm, on Radio 2.

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HOME NEWS

Energy-saving target of £1,000m a year urged

Energy saving target of £1,000m a year urged

suggested in the report, a network of local conservation officers would be set up within each of the regional offices of the Department of Industry to be the focal points for obtaining the greatest savings by industry.

The task force, the report says, must be full time, directed at ministerial level and reporting directly to the Prime Minister. It would require a budget of its own and should have effective control over all government spending primarily directed towards saving energy. Targets would be set in conjunction with industry on levels of consumption and standards of best practice to achieve them.

In order to equip the task force with the necessary skill, the committee suggests that the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service should be brought back into the public sector or employed as an agent.

The task force would have broad control over the training of fuel specialists at all levels: the Institute of Fuel could be employed and paid to help in training and education. A measure of control would also be taken over the Building Research Establishment and the Transport and Road Research Laboratory of the Department of the Environment to ensure that particular emphasis in these establishments is used effectively to formulate a conservation policy.

The main criticism in the report is that the many separate government bodies are unable to develop a satisfactory policy for saving energy and for defining the essential

research and development needed. The committee says: "The Department of Energy simply has too much to do" to allow it to organize such a policy. Disappointment is expressed over the Government's energy-saving proposals introduced last December under the "Save It" campaign and with the setting of reports from "think-tanks" and advisory bodies recommending further studies.

Apart from the proliferation of study groups, the report says, little seemed to have happened to meet the energy crisis.

Deep concern is expressed at the general lack of urgency behind government measures. Hence the proposal for a new energy conservation Bill to embrace some of the 42 recommendations.

A national fuel advisory service would help industry with practical advice as well as with training of managers and key staff. Government grants to industry for conservation could be conditional on introducing the most efficient plant and equipment and practices of using fuel. A larger loan scheme for that purpose should replace the existing £3m scheme and the committee suggests new investigations in specific cities on transport schemes in which the use of private cars would be curtailed.

Firms could stop giving employees individual cars and encourage car pools.

Tests on fuel efficiency should become part of the Ministry of Transport test on old cars.

On the domestic front, gas and electric appliances should carry information about their rating and the Government should ensure that people are informed of the most effective way to use them.

A detailed guide of methods of cavity-wall filling should be produced, with a register of approved workmen.

The report pays great attention to the possibility of using waste heat from electricity generation. That energy, it says, should be harnessed as low-grade heat for certain types of factory work or domestic uses.

Tariff arrangements that encourage heavy consumption by charging less for a unit if more electricity is used are also criticized. Indeed, a scheme of inverted tariffs is recommended in which the charge for a unit would increase according to the amount of energy used.

Mr. Arthur Palmer, Labour MP for Bristol, North-east, and chairman of the Select Committee on Science and Technology, said yesterday that the fall in energy consumption in recent months was due to economic recession and did not represent a genuine energy saving as the Government appeared to believe (a Staff Reporter writes). "This is living from hand to mouth, not from hand to brain", he said at a press conference at the House of Commons.

Asked if it was not naive to expect the Government to establish a new energy task force alongside the Department of Energy specially created to meet the energy crisis in January, 1974, Mr. Palmer replied: "I should not have thought it naive. I should have thought it was optimistic."

The Department of Energy said: "The committee's recommendations will be fully considered by the Government, which will make an official reply, probably in a couple of months." The department has spent £3.3m on its "Save It"

campaign since its inception last January.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents 100,000 officials in professional, technical and scientific grades, welcomed the report. But it said a task force might be overwhelmed if it was made responsible for research and development into new sources of energy as well as for conservation.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, MP, Opposition spokesman on energy, said the report condemned the Government's inept and dilatory attitude to energy conservation. "Mr. Benn is still far more concerned with doctrinaire quarrels with his colleagues than with running his department properly", he said.

First Report from the Select Committee on Science and Technology: Energy Conservation. House of Commons Paper 487 (Stationery Office, 95p).

University efficiency: In another report published yesterday, the Select Committee on Science and Technology suggests that universities may be able to make use of the squeeze on money for research to seek more efficiency.

Sympathy is expressed with science departments facing severe cuts, but the committee suggests that unless there is to be a general decline in the standard of university research the universities must accept the need to undertake a review.

The committee asks the Department of Education and Science to set up a University Grants Committee to acknowledge the importance of both teaching and research. Cuts in research should not be made simply in order to maintain a pre-arranged number of students.

Milk supply threat from dairy work-in

From Our Correspondent Barnstaple.

Workers at a Devon milk processing plant decided yesterday to start a work-in which they claimed would leave London and the Midlands short of a million pints of milk a day from the weekend.

The workers, at Torrington, decided to stop their factory intake of 128,000 gallons a day from being redirected to consumers. The factory, Unigate's second largest, has been reduced to less than a tenth of normal production because the Milk Marketing Board is diverting the milk as it comes in from neighbouring farms.

With 390 jobs at stake, local shop stewards were ordered to set up picket lines to turn away the board's wagons. Farmers were also asked to ban access by the vehicles.

The workers will attempt to process the whole Torrington intake into butter, milk powder and cream. Shop stewards were confident last night that a system of voluntary, unpaid overtime would ensure that no milk was poured down the drain.

The action is in support of a move by the Transport and General Workers' Union to force the Government to offer a better deal to dairy farmers. The Torrington union convenor, Mr. William Cockram, said: "Thousands of jobs are at stake in the milk processing industry if something is not done immediately to save the dairy farmers."

Council housing costs 'will increase by 28%

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

The cost of providing and maintaining local authority housing will rise by 28 per cent in 1975-76, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy says in a survey published yesterday.

The survey, which covers all types of local housing authorities, from the Greater London Council to new town development corporations, was compiled from statistical returns from 331 authorities, 78 per cent of the total.

Debt charges are the largest item of expense, giving an increase of 30 per cent over the 1974-75 estimate.

The total estimated expenditure for 1975-76 from the 78 per cent sample is £1,918m, compared with £1,504m for 1974-75. Brinkling down the total into different types of authority, it is estimated that the provision and maintenance of local authority houses throughout England and Wales will amount to more than £2,200m.

On published budgets the cost of supervision and management for the 331 authorities has risen by 25 per cent and maintenance and repairs by 24 per cent. Debt charges for 1975-76 account for £1,341m.

Housing Statistics, England and Wales (CIPFA, 1 Bucklehorn Place, London, E1 5BN).

Wealth-tax talks offer by arts minister welcomed

By Our Arts Reporter

The offer by Mr. Hugh Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, to bring together the warring factions in the dispute over the effects of the wealth tax on the arts has been favourably received by both sides.

But the meeting to be chaired by the minister will not take place for several weeks because of holidays.

The offer was made in a letter to *The Times* yesterday. Mr. Jenkins referred to the support given to the application of the tax to the arts by a number of art critics and the appreciation voiced in a letter published in *The Times* on Wednesday.

Sir Roland Penrose, president of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, one of the signatories to Wednesday's letter, said he welcomed the minister's invitation.

"What we might do", he said, is to call a meeting of the 33 signatories and then appoint delegates to see the minister."

In his letter Mr. Jenkins said that if disagreement still existed after the meeting, the reasons would be more widely known.

Book 'cross between Sade and Heath Robinson'

a Staff Reporter

Copies of a book, mainly writings, described by magistrates at Uxbridge, Middlesex, yesterday as a cross between Sade and Heath Robinson, and the quips de Sade were ordered to be destroyed. Heinrich, the publisher, had asked the confiscation of six copies of the book, *Formicon*, by Uxbridge Magistrates.

Norman Mulliner, the acting magistrate, said: "I've offended against the standards of propriety and therefore condemn them."

John Hanau, director of publishers, in an interview after the hearing, said the government had been misconceived because de Sade was an author who had never drawn a line between fiction and reality. He said that six copies of the book, seized at Heathrow last December, should not be destroyed.

Mr. Basil Wyatt, for the Lord of Customs and Excise, said the onus of proof was on the appellant company to show the book was outside the requirements for prohibition. He added the confiscated

"Leadership in technology depends more on people than on machines"

Neighbours help rehabilitate stroke victims

John Roper Medical Reporter

Neighbours of people who have suffered a stroke can be given considerable help in their rehabilitation, the *British Medical Journal* reports today.

A project in which visits were made to homes by 200 volunteers, most of them housewives, only common sense, ability to observe and the desire to help resulted in improvement in all but 21 of 31 patients, and in 21 of 22 who were not improved.

The volunteers had been trained for the work. From 10 to 15 were assigned to each patient. When first seen 11 patients were depressed, either too apathetic or too irritable to be able to use the remaining facilities fully. In many cases the family was overwhelmed by the burden. Volunteers initially broke ice and learnt about the patient. Results were soon apparent. One man, who had not been able to approach friends, or telephone them to arrange meetings, now had 16-month pilot scheme sponsored by the Chest and Heart Foundation.

Ladbroke's pay refunds to holidaymakers

Holidaymakers at camps run by the Ladbroke Group, the gambling and leisure activities company, have been given refunds ranging from £7 to £14 as a result of a ruling by the Price Commission. Prices in camps on the camps have been cut also.

The commission's order, the second of its kind, said Ladbroke must not charge more than a fifth above last year's prices.

MP's wife killed

Mrs. Frances Hampson, aged 28, wife of Dr. Keith Hampson, Conservative MP for Ripon, Yorkshire, and Captain Roger Brant, aged 29, adjutant of 38 Field Regiment, Royal Engineers, were killed yesterday when Captain Brant's car crashed into a tree near Ripon.

Texaco is fined £17,500

The Texaco oil company, of Knightsbridge, London, was fined £17,500 and ordered to pay £2,437 costs by magistrates at Steyning, Sussex, yesterday for polluting Shoreham Harbour, with 16,000 gallons of petrol that overflowed from a shore tank.

£250,000 appeal to save the Navy's last destroyer

Martin Huckerby

The Government should adopt a more generous attitude towards the preservation of the *Cavalier*, the last of the *Chatham* class destroyers, Mr. Arthur D. Cannon, Conservative MP for Taunton, suggested yesterday at the launching of a £250,000 appeal to save the last "youth" of the Fleet.

The *HMS Cavalier* Trust is to turn the ship into a museum, moored off Liner Park, Southampton. Mr. de Cann, who is one of the trustees, said that the vessel was in such a state that it should pay £75,000 for vessel.

He thought that was more than the ship value of the *Cavalier*. The Government had presented it to the trust gift, as was done with *HMS Ardent*, a cruiser.

He must realize that these difficult times and that in the Government that ship should be paid for on a settlement basis, over 10 or 15 years, Mr. de Cann said. But Government had insisted on immediate payment.

He tried to persuade the trust needed to raise the

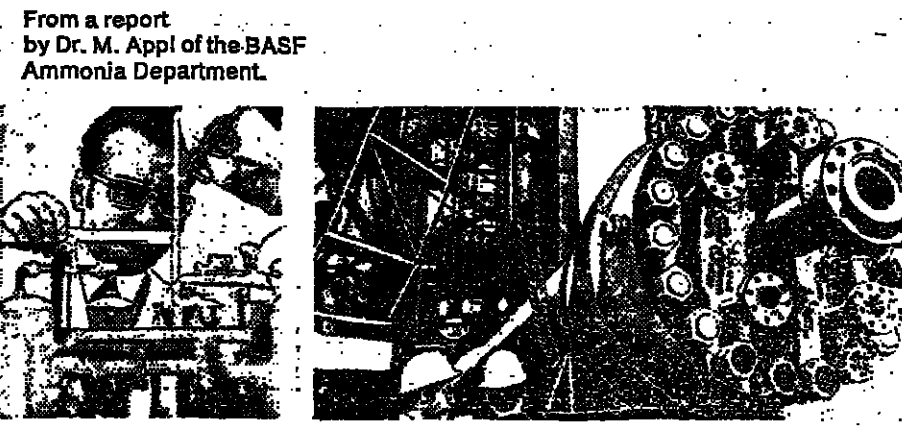
£75,000 by the end of December, of the ship would be scrapped, Mr. de Cann said they would be returning to the Admiralty to ask that "the rather harsh terms" should be mitigated.

Even if the ship were to be presented to the trust £175,000 would still be needed to move her from Chatham to Southampton, dredge out a berth and equip her as a museum.

The appeal was launched on board *HMS Belfast*, at Tower Bridge, London, by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma. He described the 2,530-ton destroyer, which was launched in 1944, as "the last of a great line."

Lord Mountbatten was the wartime captain of *HMS Kelly*, a destroyer, which sank under him. He said that command "was my greatest thrill and my greatest love". Sailors retained an "astounding love" for destroyers.

If the necessary money can be raised, then *HMS Cavalier*, "the very last of a line which provided both the workhorses and the thoroughbreds of the Fleet", could be open to the public next summer.



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OVERSEAS

MPs question future of IPU after hostile block voting

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A motion condemning Israel for "its policy of repression pursued within occupied Arab territories, its violations of human rights, its violations of the Geneva conventions and of all the principles of international law" was approved by the political committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in London last night.

Today, in plenary session, the IPU conference will be asked to vote on a series of resolutions, including this one; and it seems clear that the block of Arab, communist and Third World countries will dominate the voting. As a result, the Arab-sponsored motion is likely to be endorsed and the invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to attend as observers is likely to be rejected.

This has caused several delegations from Western countries to question whether it is worthwhile attending the IPU conference when the voting and the debates are so completely swamped by the communist and Third World countries.

Yesterday, within the political committee, the debate descended into a violent harangue between the Western countries and the Arab and African countries which had the backing of Russia in their opposition to a motion sponsored by Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United States. The motion sought to establish a "buffer zone" between the claims of Israel and the Arab countries in the Middle East and to welcome the recent peace initiative.

The British delegation, as hosts to the conference, took a neutral line.

Lebanese Army units move in to separate warring religious factions round Tripoli

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, Sept 11

The Lebanese Army began to separate Muslim-backed leftists and militant Christians round the town of Tripoli today to enforce a ceasefire, ending a week of intense fighting. Troops backed by armoured cars and personnel carriers started wedging themselves between the two warring forces to create a series of buffer zones.

The move came almost 24 hours after the Government empowered the Army to take action to restore order in the embattled north of the country. Although it had originally planned to move at dawn this was postponed until a ceasefire was negotiated and sporadic mortar and machine gun fire silenced.

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, himself from Tripoli, had played a big role in persuading Muslim militants from the town to accept the Government order. Earlier, the principal among these, Mr Farouk Moukhammad, his opponent in the Tripoli electorate, declared that his forces had rejected the decision to bring in the Army.

More than 3,000 troops and a large armoured force began to move out of their barracks round the northern port town late this afternoon. By nightfall, they had taken up positions on hillsides and on roads in the area between Tripoli, from where a 3,000-strong Muslim force had launched attacks earlier this week and Zghorta, a Christian village perched in the hills above it.

The Army's job is to disengage the warring forces and establish the buffer zones to put an end to the mortar, rocket and machine gun battles waged by the two forces. During the past week of fighting in and round Tripoli and in isolated, but ever-increasing clashes in areas further north, more than 120 people have died and 250 have been wounded.

Although the Army has been empowered to retaliate if it comes under fire from either party, internal security in both areas will be left to the regular police and security forces.

However, it is clear that the first task is to ensure that a durable ceasefire can be arranged between the so-called Zghorta Liberation Army and the Tripoli irregulars. Earlier, there had been hopes that the troops could begin the process of disengagement today, but continuing clashes held this up.

Mr Joshua Karami, who arrived in Lusaka two days ago from a European tour, has been out of Rhodesia for more than 10 weeks. He declined to meet reporters on his return to comment on the serious rift in his movement that emerged after the Victoria Falls conference, which was held in Rhodesia last week.

Mr Karami has criticized Bishop Muzorewa's absence from Rhodesia.

The statement was to have been released at a press conference at the ANC office in Lusaka this morning. But the conference was called off without explanation after journalists had assembled.

The statement said in part: "In order to protect the integrity, unity and security of the ANC and the future of the people of Zimbabwe, and to safeguard the regular and orderly pursuit of the achievement of majority rule, the following are hereby expelled from the ANC:

Mr Joshua Karami, executive member; Mr Samuel Moyo, national chairman; and Mr Kilian Bhebe, national organizing secretary.

A reliable ANC source said the press conference today had

been called off on Zambian Government instructions.

The source added that the ANC was then told by Zambian Government officials that it could not expel Mr Karami from the ANC and that it could not discuss the holding of an ANC executive meeting in Rhodesia, as proposed by Mr Karami's faction, on Zambian soil.

The Bishop was not to make statements on the press on Zambian soil, the Zambian officials were quoted as saying.

Mr Salisbury Correspondent writes:

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Announcing this today Mr Reginald Cowper, Minister of Coordination, said that in due course every fit man up to the age of 50 would be registered and eligible for military service.

The Minister said he did not expect the call-up to have a dramatic effect on the course of the war, but the available manpower pool would be used to greater effect. The Government had no plans for recruiting outside the country, but he hoped that more men would join the regular forces.

The Government expects that these measures will be understood and accepted in the spirit and knowledge that they are worthwhile and represent an expression of our determination to investigate the continuing progress of Rhodesia by ensuring that we spare no measure in the defeat of terrorism," he said.

Egypt closes Voice of Palestine radio

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Sept 11

Egypt today took over the Voice of Palestine radio in Cairo and dismissed its Palestinian staff, as relations sank to new depths because of the Palestinians' opposition to the Sinai peace agreement.

The radio, mouthpiece of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is now run by Egyptian announcers. The move came after allegations by the Voice of Palestine radio in Baghdad that President Sadat had accepted an assassination attempt in Alexandria and that two of his bodyguards were wounded.

An Egyptian official spokesman ridiculed the claim as "pure trash, unworthy of comment."

The Palestinians, with Syria, Iraq and Libya, are engaged in a bitter campaign against Egypt and President Sadat for concluding the pact. A statement by the Egyptian Ministry of Information said the radio had abandoned its original aim of serving the Palestinian cause.

Beirut: The Palestine Commando Movement said that the closure of the radio station was in accordance with "secret provisions" of the Egyptian-Israeli pact to stop propaganda campaigns against Israel. Reuters, Geneva: Egyptian and Israeli representatives, working out procedures for enforcing the agreement signed last week, met twice yesterday for a total of more than five hours. The United Nations communiqué said they had resumed an exchange of views on "a number of items relating to the southern area," and that matters concerning the northern part of Sinai would be discussed today.

Parting of ways: Bishop Muzorewa (left), who expelled Mr Joshua Nkomo (right) from the ANC

Mr Nkomo is expelled by Bishop Muzorewa

Lusaka, Sept 11.—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the president of Rhodesia's African National Council, today expelled Mr Joshua Nkomo, member of the ANC's executive, from the movement, according to a statement released here.

Two other executive members were also expelled after a leadership dispute within the ANC in which the bishop has been backed by the Rev Ndabandaba Sibhile, another Rhodesian nationalist leader, who is a long-time rival of Mr Nkomo.

Several other members were also suspended, according to the statement.

Bishop Muzorewa, who arrived in Lusaka two days ago from a European tour, has been out of Rhodesia for more than 10 weeks. He declined to meet reporters on his return to comment on the serious rift in his movement that emerged after the Victoria Falls conference, which was held in Rhodesia last week.

Mr Nkomo has criticized Bishop Muzorewa's absence from Rhodesia.

The statement was to have been released at a press conference at the ANC office in Lusaka this morning. But the conference was called off without explanation after journalists had assembled.

The statement said in part: "In order to protect the integrity, unity and security of the ANC and the future of the people of Zimbabwe, and to safeguard the regular and orderly pursuit of the achievement of majority rule, the following are hereby expelled from the ANC:

Mr Joshua Karami, executive member; Mr Samuel Moyo, national chairman; and Mr Kilian Bhebe, national organizing secretary.

A reliable ANC source said the press conference today had

been called off on Zambian Government instructions.

The source added that the ANC was then told by Zambian Government officials that it could not expel Mr Karami from the ANC and that it could not discuss the holding of an ANC executive meeting in Rhodesia, as proposed by Mr Karami's faction, on Zambian soil.

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The fertile land is found where disaster is most likely to strike Turkish peasants trapped in earthquake belt

From Paul Martin
Ankara, Sept 11

As Turkey takes stock of its latest earthquake disaster, which claimed about 2,000 lives, the question is: where will the next one strike?

Turkey is one of the world's most earthquake-prone countries. So great is the maze of faults which furrow the entire Anatolian Plain, that a fifth of Turkey's population lives in areas that could be the epicentre of the next earthquake.

"That is why it is not safe to try every five years or so when a massive tremor takes its horrible toll," Professor Resat Isirak says. He is head of the geological and physical geography department of Ankara University.

The disaster here, thousands of villagers flee to the safety of the mountains. But their livelihood is on the fertile strips, that are also the earthquake belts. So they are doomed to return."

Since the turn of the century more than 30 earthquakes have killed about 50,000 people

in Turkey. As in the earthquake which devastated the city of Lise and a cluster of villages around it this week, there is no escape.

What is left behind is the flattened township or village, hundreds, and in this instance thousands, trapped beneath the rubble and a picture of misery.

A cursory reading of Turkish history discloses a record of one ancient settlement after another being among the long list of victims. The worst disaster in recent years was the earthquake which flattened Erzurum in 1939.

More than 32,000 people were killed in one strike. Since then Erzurum has been spared further disaster, but the north-east Anatolian plain, on which the town is built, has been periodically rocked ever since.

Basically the reason earthquakes take such a savage toll in Turkey is found in the country's geological and physical make-up and the peasants' lot.

The fertile strips of land sucked by the peasants tend to

be in the valleys and along the base of the mountain ranges which roll across the Anatolian Plain.

Moreover, the peasant houses, built of mud and with beams packed in mud and with beams packed in mud, are death traps in earthquake areas.

"More than one tenth of all inhabited villages in Turkey should be rebuilt and resettled," Professor Isirak says.

"If we are to avoid further disasters, we should embark on a plan to rebuild 3,000 villages over the next five years. Only by doing this can we begin to confront the earthquake."

In support of his argument, Professor Isirak points to an earthquake in Samsat in western Turkey 20 years ago. Although the area was rocked by severe tremors for almost three weeks, the houses, were made of wood and therefore flexible, and no lives were lost.

"If they had been like those in the average peasant village in Turkey, they would have been flattened 10 times over," he said.

However, the difficulty facing a country such as Turkey where there are thousands of villages is immense.

It is estimated that to resettle one peasant family in a new "farm complex," in a new and safe area where the farmer could till his field, would cost about 40,000 Turkish liras (about £1,250). Applied to the 3,000 villages in danger, the cost would be immense.

Nevertheless, the earthquake at Lise made the alternative clear. Only the modern buildings in the town, including the large school, were able to withstand the onslaught.

Already there are plans to resettle the town.

A Staff Reporter writes: The British Red Cross has sent an immediate £2,000 to the International Red Cross in Geneva after an appeal from the Turkish Red Crescent organization. Cash is needed to buy ambulances, mobile kitchens, portable generators and other things to replenish stocks depleted by the earthquake relief work.

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Namibia independence plan would eliminate the colour bar in three years

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Sept 11

Namibia (South-West Africa) will become independent within three years if a draft declaration of intent, currently being hotly debated by delegates attending the constitutional conference in Windhoek, is accepted. An independent Namibia would also be free of all racial and colour discrimination, according to the declaration.

Debate on the declaration has been going on for two days among the 136 delegates representing the territory's 11 main ethnic groups. According to a conference spokesman there has been some "fierce" discussion.

According to the draft declaration, a copy of which has been leaked to the press, the key passage on the question of the country's future status says that it is the intention of the conference "to create a form of government which is acceptable for every people the greatest possible say in their own affairs."

Dan van der Vat writes from Bonn: Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, emphasized his country's interest in early independence for Namibia when he received Dr Hilerd Müller, the South African Foreign Minister, today. Further delay could bring violence, the minister said. Dr Müller is on a largely private visit to Bonn.

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Strictly speaking Mr Dona-Folows and his French-born wife, who began a 12-day official visit yesterday, are breaking South African law. Among the battery of laws regulating race relations in the republic are the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act. The first prohibits marriages be-

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Director

Institute of Hearing Research

The Council have resolved to take a major initiative in developing research in hearing. The aim of the Institute is to provide a base for staff and facilities for a major multi-disciplinary research effort in this field and to provide a cultural centre for the co-ordination and initiation of research in deafness. A major part of the research effort will be in the areas identified by their expert Sub-committees on Deafness, particularly the epidemiology and systematic clinical characteristics of deafness and the rehabilitation of the deaf. It is expected that the Institute will be established on a multi-centre basis and hence there will be outstations as an integral part of the Institute. The Institute will be funded, at least in part, under the new arrangements for commissioning research by the Health Departments who will also be responsible for providing the necessary Health Service facilities. The person appointed as Director must have an established reputation as a scientific investigator in his own specialist field, and evidence of ability to manage a research team, as he would be expected to develop the Institute's research programme in addition to his own personal research, for which he would have facilities in the headquarters building of the Institute. Initially a major part of the programme would concern the setting up of multi-centre clinical studies and rehabilitation research, but will necessarily be medically qualified, but will be required to establish collaborative links with clinicians. The location of the director will be a matter for negotiation in the light of the director's research interests and the need to establish studies at several centres. When the director has been appointed and his location agreed, negotiations will be entered with the appropriate university for the establishment of a Chair in Hearing Research. If the director's work is deemed it possible for him to hold an Honorary Clinical Professorship, and this is awarded at Consultant level, he will be paid on the MRC Clinical Scale equivalent to the NHS Consultant Grade (i.e. at present £10,600 per annum). If the holding of a Clinical Chair is not appropriate, the director will be paid at MRC non-clinical rates at a suitable point in the range of up to £7,517 per annum. Superannuation provisions under the MRC Pension Scheme.

Applications should be submitted as later than 30th September 1975 in the form of a statement not exceeding 2000 words setting out in general terms the scientific programme that the applicant would wish to undertake, and indicating the type of staff and facilities he would require, together with a curriculum vitae and list of publications, to the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL. Applicants should write for further particulars, including the Report of the Sub-Committee on Deafness, to the same address.

MRC
Medical Research Council

Australian Tourist Commission has a vacancy for CONVENTIONS AND GROUP TOURS MANAGER UK/EUROPE

permanent appointment based in London is to be made of an experienced travel executive who will:
- Identify opportunities and organise convention and group travel movements to and within Australia.
- Liaise between Australian Tourist Commission managers in London and Frankfurt office and the Conventions and Group Tours Manager, ATC head office in Melbourne.
- Maintain contact with professional and industry groups—Associations, Public Relations firms, convention organisations to identify opportunities and advise the travel industry generally on convention facilities.
- Liaison with carriers etc. to ensure co-ordinated marketing efforts on convention bids and attendance boosting in relation to events in Australia.

Qualifications:
- Wide general experience in the travel industry with emphasis on sales and marketing, conventions and group travel business.
- Ability to negotiate with convention organisers and senior representatives of travel organisations, professional groups and Associations.
- Willingness to travel widely in the UK and Europe as necessary and to Australia when required.
- Familiarity with travel industry organisations and key people in convention and group tours area, both UK and principal continental markets.
- A facility with French and German, some knowledge of Australia's tourist attractions and facilities.

Salary:
Starting at £6,000 per annum.
Applications in writing, with personal references, should be marked "Confidential" and addressed

The Manager,
Australian Tourist Commission,
49 Old Bond Street,
London W1X 4PL

The growing importance of manpower planning

At a time when there is increased concern about unemployment and over-manning in large sections of British industry you might expect that boardrooms would be taking increasing notice of recommendations from manpower planners. Yet far from acting on the advice of such specialists, many sizable British companies do not employ one, and this when company work forces are undergoing rapid change, corporate order books are looking decidedly under-filled and the Government is actively studying ways of increasing the employee's use in company management.

It was only in January 1974 that official recognition of the value of manpower planning was granted, with the establishment of the Manpower Services Commission which has responsibility for the nation's public employment and training services. Because it is a relatively new body the commission is hampered by lack of information on the extent to which companies undertake manpower planning. At least it was until recently when a study by Mr Manab Thakur was published by the Institute of Personnel Management.

The results will not have cheered the MSC, except to the extent that it now knows the size of the problem. Mr Thakur found that out of 208 companies participating in the survey 23.4 per cent did not engage in manpower planning, and while 82 per cent of those replying said they undertook some form of labour demand forecasting, only 6.4 per cent studied the supply side of the equation.

The most alarming fact to arise from the study, however, was the almost total lack of consultation with employee representatives in the forecasting of a company's manpower needs. Some 64 per cent of companies in the survey did not consult the employees at all and only 13 per cent said that there was a continuous dialogue. That must be a headache for the MSC when it remembers that 37 of the companies included in the survey each have over 20,000 people on the payroll and a further 32 employ over 10,000 workers.

The survey also throws light on attitudes on the function of manpower planning. Of the firms which use the technique 71 per cent said it was used to determine recruitment needs, 68 per cent employed it in assessing training and development requirements and 47 per cent said it was useful in anticipating and avoiding redundancies. However, most companies said the greatest benefit derived from manpower planning was in the calculating of training and development needs, with recruitment second and the avoidance of redundancies third.

This conflict with the attitudes of the unions questioned in the second part of the survey. They felt that as their prime function was to improve their members' immediate pay and conditions and to ensure continuity of employment for them, they were unsure whether they should have anything to do with manpower planning.

Most unions said they would consider including manpower research in their future plans but most were suspicious that the technique could be an attempt to "blind unions with science".

Where unions do engage in forecasting at present, the main functions are to assemble facts for use in collective bargaining and meeting the information needs of national and divisional officials.

There would appear to be a large gulf between union and management attitudes and uses of manpower planning. Indeed, on the occasions where approaches have been made to get both sides together success has been noticeably absent. The Transport and General Workers' said that they had met "concerted resistance" from managements on discussions of manpower forecasts, a finding that was supported by other unions who spoke of employer hostility when the subject was mentioned.

This is the size of the problem facing the Manpower Services Commission. It is their job to convince both sides of industry that it is in their long-term interests to make use of manpower forecasting techniques. Mr Thakur concludes from the survey that "with unemployment figures topping the million mark and the past year's accelerating inflation it is time for Government, employers and trade unionists alike to pay more attention to deploying the nation's manpower resources through sheer economic necessity. Some of the problems facing companies today might have been minimized had there been successful manpower planning in the past".

Ron Emler

**Manpower Planning in Action. IPM Information Report 19. Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1R 0NX.*

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Candidates should be graduates or equivalent, aged 28-40. Their previous career should have included experience in one or more of the following areas:

- *Productivity Improvement
- *Job Evaluation/Salary Structuring
- *Application of Behavioural Sciences
- *Management Training
- *Manpower Planning
- *Organisation Development

To those recruited we offer attractive salaries with fringe benefits and the opportunity for rapid progression on the basis of ability. Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence. Please write or phone for an application form to: Mrs. E. J. Collier, Executive Appointments Division, W. D. Scott & Co. Ltd., Hesketh House, 43-45 Portman Square, London W1H 9FG. Telephone: 01-486 5099.

W.D. SCOTT & CO. LTD.

A Legal Adviser

A prime City based financial institution seeks a barrister or solicitor with a minimum of three years' experience in commerce or practice. Preference will be given to candidates who have been concerned with international financial business. The salary is unlikely to disappoint the selected candidate; in addition there are above average benefits typical of institutions such as this one.

Please write in confidence with full curriculum vitae to Box No. 0070 S, The Times.

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (Temporary Appointments)

The successful applicants will care for the general health of the expedition members at the stations at Macquarie Island, Mawson, Casey and Davis. Opportunities will be provided for participation in continuing programmes of human acclimatisation or microbiology, or for research in other fields according to the individual's interest.

Qualifications:

Candidates must be qualified for registration as a Medical Practitioner under the laws of one of the states or territories of Australia, and must have surgical experience.

Salary:

While serving in Antarctica:—

Married persons: £A19,453—£A22,597

Single persons: £A15,913—£A21,457

While in Australia:—

£A13,903—£A16,452

(at current exchange rate) £51g—£A1.65

Conditions of Employment:

The date of commencement will be set by negotiation but Medical Officers should be prepared to continue with the Division for a period after returning to Australia to present their results.

While on expeditions are absent from Australia, living and maintenance will be provided free and an allowance of 37½% of salary up to a maximum of £A4,165 per year plus a district allowance of £A1,330 per year for a married person or £A850 per year for a single person is payable. Subject to the provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act, Zone Allowance deduction of £A50 per year plus an allowance equal to half the total deduction for dependants may be allowable. Salaries will commence within the appropriate range according to qualifications and experience.

Employment will be in accordance with the terms of the Australian Public Service Act 1902-1975. Recreation leave accrues at the rate of six weeks per annum.

Return air fares from the United Kingdom to Melbourne will be paid by the Department for the successful applicants who will be required to commence duty as early as possible.

A Prophylactic Appendectomy will be necessary. Tentative sailing dates are as follows:—

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THE ARTS

A matter of life and death

David Robinson

Kaseki (a)
Academy 2Law and Disorder (x)
ABC Shaftesbury
AvenueOperation Undercover
(aa)London Pavilion.
Metropole and AstoriaMandingo (x)
Plaza 1

The Japanese are perhaps on more intimate terms than most of us with death and eternity, and to learn the lessons these things have to teach. In Kurosawa's classic *Kurosawa* (Lions) the sterile little bureaucrat was challenged by the imminence of death to attempt one worthwhile object before his end. In Masaki Koyashita's *Kaseki* Mr. Tsuki, similarly looking into the eyes of death, recognizes the futility of all the worldly success of his past, and begins to discover new meanings in life.

Isaki is a tough, successful business man in his fifties. In Paris with a young assistant (and business heir apparent) on a pleasure trip, he is taken ill and learns—despite attempts to keep the truth from him—that he has at best a year to live. His reactions pass through successive phases. At first he isolates himself in self-pity. He engages in analytical conversations with his *eternally* young wife, who materialises in the form of a handsome Japanese lady, Madame Marcelin, whom he has noticed in Paris.

Isolation gives way to loneliness, and he accepts the invitation of a young Japanese couple to go on a tour of Burgundy. Madame Marcelin (realism or fantasy?) accompanies them. The quiet of the cathedrals and churches and their timeless sculptures brings a new mood of calm.

The trip ends, and he returns home. He is reunited with his daughters and granddaughter. He visits an old friend, himself

dying of cancer and lamenting that he has not yet discovered the right way to live. He visits his stepmother and regrets that he was not gentler to her. He receives a letter from Madame Marcelin and becomes desperate to live on till her return to Japan and their promised excursion to see the spring blossom. He throws himself back into work, saves his firm from failure but suffers physical collapse.

The coupon the film takes a surprise turn. The doctors decide he is operable after all; and having faced death, Isaki has now a face life once more. The phantom lady—death as well as his other ego—fades away; the insights given him by the threat of death desert him; the everyday world which had seemed so irresistible when he was in danger of losing it has no attractions. Now he has to find a new direction, the right way to live.

Koyashita, known in this country for *Harukiri* and the ghost story *Kuonin*, is one of the most interesting and varied of the directors who emerged in the Sixties. His preference is for the detailed, extended treatment of themes. *Rebellion* runs for well over two hours; *The Human Condition*, is conceived as a trilogy. The length (3½ hours) and range of *Kaseki* reveals its dual origin. Based initially on a novel, the film is an adaptation of an eight-part television serial. From time to time the episode links and serial recapitulations can be detected, and certainly a Western audience the film is weakened by diffuseness. This leisure nevertheless enables Koyashita to develop his portrait through various levels of detachment from the central, essentially subjective problem.

A commentary over the film (which sets off by telling us exactly what is about to happen to Mr. Tsuki), Isaki's conversations with the phantom lady; his own private thoughts and behaviour; the interaction with family, friends, colleagues and subordinates maintain a continually varying viewpoint on Isaki's meeting with death.

So does the physical background to the action. In the first half of the film we see Isaki in an alien setting and culture, learning, testing himself against the unfamiliar scene, unfamiliar food and

strange people. The scenery of France is always seen subjectively, through the eyes of the hero; the misty hills of Burgundy appear like a Japanese painting. In the second part of the film, Isaki is in his own element; his own element is itself rediscovered, mystical relations with flowers, blossom and rain are heightened in his consciousness. The images externalize an inner experience.

The significance of the title, which means "Fossil", remains to the end elusive. The image of stone and rocks is recurrent—the sculptures of the Musée Rodin or of medieval churches; the marble which Isaki's friend explains is a fossilized coral, millions of years old. At the end the commentary tells us that Isaki's experiences in the face of death have themselves become fossils; but the fossil is seen apparently not as something dead and petrified, but imbued with a sense of eternity. It is perhaps Koyashita's very Japanese sense of their eternity which gives the film, for all its slow pace, a sustained fascination.

Ivan Passer is one of the little group of exiles from the Czech cinema which was cut short in 1968. Collaborating on all Milos Forman's films, he shares Forman's unassuming comic perception of the world of the incorrigibly humble. It is as evident in his own Czech feature, *Inimate Lightness*, a merciless farce about a man's visit to the provincial town of his youth, as in Forman's *A Blonde in Love* and *The Firemen's Ball*.

In exile, Forman and Passer have both had the opportunity to look at the United States with strangers' eyes—Forman with *Taking Off*; Passer with *Born to Win* (unaccountably still not released by United Artists) and now with *Law and Disorder*. The human side of things has precedence over the merely geographical or national: in *Law and Disorder* we are much more apparently in the country of *The Firemen's Ball*—the comedy of modern life men of average foolishness, generating an eager self-importance in the pursuit of their enthusiasms—than in any familiar New York.

All the same, it is the absence of *Death Wish*, the results of amateur law enforcement seen in their pathetic human reality rather than through the fascist idealism of Michael Winner's parable. Enraptured with the growing daily record of murders, rape, car thefts and traffic jams, a group of citizens form a comparative agency of vigilante justice. The uniforms bring to the surface anti-social aggressions, venities, but leave their natural-born silliness and incompetence intact. There are no more nor less than Bottom's amateur drama group.

Events finally overtake them. One will be killed; one will derive the strength in the ten-minute performance from the suffocation of performance existence; the rest will take to their heels, and return to inactive anonymity.

The two central characters are Cy (Ernest Borgnine), the Bottom and his life as a driver, and William (William Marshall), the Top, a successful businessman who has spent his life accumulating the stuff of every dream or ambition by the protective womanhood. William is played by Carroll O'Connor, a well-loved figure from a popular American television series, *All in the Family*, and his subtle face, large, impressive face and sudden confidence are the best things in the film.

It is generally a film of good bits. The easy, central structure of Forman and Passer's Czech films have, in the American climate, somehow disintegrated into incoherence and inconsistency. *Law and Disorder* never really finds or settles into a mood or style. There are enjoyable individual moments—the unceremonious of both speaker and audience at a lecture on rape; the inexplicable moods and ravens of the broad-chested Gloria—but without real style or aim, the film and its ending lose their intended bite.

There is another aspect of American police activity in *Operation Undercover*, based on



Ernest Borgnine switches from the hairdressing saloon in Law and Disorder

a novel by James Mills and treated in a documentary style which doesn't really persuade belief, or so with a rather self-defeating flash-back form: the climactic suspense scene is undermined since the denouement has been given away at the very beginning of the film.

Rather over-written by Abby Mann and Ernest Tydman, and under-directed by Milton Kates, it is about a sensitive and unwilling recruit to the police academy (Michael Moriarty, who is anything too sensitive about it who resolves to be the liberal mistrust of the workings of law and order agencies.

The torrid climate of the Deep South generally brings out the worst in directors, and Richard Fleischer is no exception. *Mandingo* is adapted from a best-seller of the 1950s, and the film neglects none of its attractions—flagellation, incest, for-

nication, and a pregnant woman being thrown downstairs. James Mason is the tyrannical plantation owner, using black boys as footboys; Perry King is his son, feeling intermittently bad about using his *droit de seigneur*; Susan George is the son's wife, who, having already lost her virginity to her own brother, bears her white husband a black baby. Naturally he is seduced to father her child. What more need be said, except that I suspect its appeal is to a certain nostalgia for such carefree days of fulfilled sexual dreams, rather than to any revulsion at man's humanity.

All my eye and Tony Garnett

Days of Hope
BBC 1

Leonard Buckley

Enemies of the people in the First World War set the working class of one nation against the working class of another. Sincerity and good sense lay only with those who objected. For the men who flocked to the Colours were no better than the sheep you could see penned behind them at the receding drive in the market square.

That, roughly, was the theme advanced last night to the first of four films written by Jim Allen, produced by Tony Garnett and directed by Kenneth Loach. The films will take us through the fortunes of three young men from the War to the General Strike. We started with the dignity of labour; but the workers, as you know, are exploited by those in power.

It is, of course, a committed view. And not for the first time with Messrs. Garnett and Loach it allows us no respite. It admits no gradations of innocence or guilt. The Quaker is the only Christian. The vicar is meretricious. The soldier to a man are licentious.

There is no humour except the characterization of those whom the team is opposed comes sometimes close to caricature. And life is always the class struggle, with the individual only incidental to it. When

the brother here, who was in uniform, ran his sister to earth in London we were asked to know what had happened to her husband, the conscientious objector. But first we had to hear about profiteering landlords.

With all that said, it must be acknowledged that we were given tremendous television. The period was powerfully captured to go on a tour of Burgundy. The characters were strongly cast. Paul Copley, Pamela Brighton and Nikola Simmonds as the principals, Clifford Kershaw as the father, John Rolla as a magistrate, Dominic Allan as a jingoistic major—there seems no end to the excellence. The treatment of the comic in the army was sickeningly real. When the soldierly baited a colleen in Ireland the air was heavy with lust. The whole production throbbled with the anger of its creators. Once again Mr. Garnett and his colleagues had given us a programme that made much else on television seem amateur and effete.

Yet reason screamed through-out that this, at best, was only one side of the truth. When the laughing Irish urchin lured a soldier into a booby trap you could see the roots of the present troubles in those unhappy far-off days. But nothing in the political theory behind this film could explain or excuse the behaviour of those who could recognize the bullying sergeant because you had met him in the flesh. But was that you kept asking, the end of the military story? Was there never the decent bloke?

Raffles, the Amateur
Crackman
Yorkshire TV

Stanley Reynolds

I thought there must be some anniversary that is bringing us Raffles back from wherever David Nixon sent him when he finished playing him in Hollywood in 1940. Here is Philip Mackie writing a series for Yorkshire Television with Anthony Valentine portraying the crackling crack, and there is the Royal Shakespeare Company preparing to present a play called *The Return of A. J. Raffles* by no one less than Graham Greene.

Still there is a good reason for bringing Raffles back. He is suave and sophisticated, of course. But more than that, he is jolly. And that makes a lot of difference coming among all the misery of a regular, normal night's viewing.

Philip Mackie is a great believer in the what's-gonna-happen-next school of writing, and Wednesday's opening episode with Raffles invited down

for a cricketing weekend and lifting the Dowager Marchess of Malrose's £10,000 necklace. There was a good scene when Bunty Raffles's somewhat dimwitted Dr Watson figure, wondered if Raffles might not be taking advantage of his position as a guest in the Earl of Milchester's house if he stole the necklace.

Raffles looked once more in amazement at his dull friend, and then explained that he had been practically ordered there to play cricket as if he were a waiter. I also liked a line of John Junkin's. He played Crawshaw, the professional jewel thief who is outdone by the elite amateur, Raffles. Crawshaw is hiding out in Raffles's flat in the Albany. Raffles invites him to help himself to the whisky. Better lock it up, Crawshaw tells him, because he's loose with the luscious and a gone con.

I suppose Anthony Valentine might be a touch too grandly mad as the part. I imagine this was something like the way Gerald du Maurier played Raffles on stage in 1906. But the gleaming, demonic eyes and the flashing smile of Valentine go with the costumes.



Roy Macready as Max Miller Photograph by Zoe Dominio

The gay Forties

Happy as a Sandbag
Ambassadors

Charles Lewsen

Ken Lee's shows have been widely and successfully produced in the rep, but not previously seen in London. However, on Wednesday, under the direction of his most devoted exponent, Philip Hedley, in a smart Odeon-and-Carreras set by David Fisher, and with co-regular choreography by Patricia Adams, *Happy as a Sandbag* was greeted with extraordinary enthusiasm.

I say "extraordinary" both because such wholehearted applause for a show without stars is not often heard and also because this anthology of 1940s songs, comedy and films evoked from an audience aged anywhere from 20 to 70, the same response, without irony, for Robert McIntosh's Hitler impersonation as it did for the company's passionate singing of "There'll Always be an England"—although it is true Mr. McIntosh's Churchill did raise the hint of a smile.

Between the songs there is an occasional piece of linking action, like two working-class children arriving in their evacuation home finding that they are expected to say their prayers at night (Mr. Lee presumably sees religion as a middle-class sport) and deciding to wet their beds so as to be sent home quickly.

We get a couple of well-observed Robb Wilson acts by Roy Macready about the days of war and peace broke out, and Darlene Johnson (whose Alice Fey in the *Stage Door Canteen* episode is the spring image of Stanley Baxter in the same role—and what higher praise can I offer?) gives a breathtaking lesson in how to make a Woolton Pie showing, at the end of a knife, one person's weekly ration (2oz) of cooking fat.

It all brings us happily back to the possibility that with war songs and heroes, I can't say mine would bloom again. However, having raised a nostalgic lump in the throat, Mr. Lee does not, as Joan Littlewood did with the Christmas Truce in *Oh, What a Lovely War*, comment on two rival armies drawing inspiration from the same mythic "Lili Marlene", nor is he concerned to reassure us that "There'll Always be an England" despite our increasing preference, during the second half, for American songs and heroes. I fail to see the dramatic point of that scene in which Alan Ladd refuses to hunt down a killer for Veronica Lake (Lesley Duff totally eclipsed by the peek-a-boo bang).

All the same, I suspect a great number of people will be content to luxuriate in the sights and sounds of the girls' square shoulders. Ian McEwan's harrowing, the Patricia Roe appearance of Geraldine Wright, Yvonne Edgell's recreation of the lady with the tooty-fruity hat, and a stage-full of optimistic smiles.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Edinburgh Festival

Utopia
Haymarket Ice Rink,
Edinburgh

Irving Wardle

Luca Ronconi achieved international renown five years ago with *Orlando Furioso*, a production which I managed just to miss in three cities, and which is remembered by others as a triumph of environmental stage management.

As his work brought Edinburgh one of its rare moments of theatrical distinction, it is no surprise to find the festival now engaged in a coproduction with Ronconi's Cooperativa Toscolana which they are eager to announce as a world premiere despite its tryout performances in Venice.

The piece, a montage (Ronconi's word) of five Aristophanes comedies, is a blatant example of the kind of hybrid show that feeds on the international festival circuit. The formula consists of a star director, a classical author, and spectacular stage effects disguising the lack of content.

I must offer this opinion with

due modesty, as *Utopia* is being presented in three separate versions, one running to some five hours, and Wednesday's version, the shortest, was still going strong at the announced time of ending; at which point I picked my way out through the debris of battered cars, stuffed birds, and matchwood beds that make up the set.

From what I did see, it seems that Ronconi has thumbed through Aristophanes to extract the utopian elements and assembled these into a text expressing the futility of social ideals. A good sound bourgeois message typically expressed by seeming to take a swipe at the bourgeoisie. Sometimes scenes from the separate plays are interwoven; but mainly the production proceeds from one play to the next and qualifies more as a revue than as a montage. A political power contest from *The Knights* leads on to scenes of sexual and financial reform from *The Parliament of Women* and *Philo*; and then to *The Birds* and the direct quest for Utopia. Every episode drills home the same hopeless message, easy for festival audiences to grasp anywhere from Shiraz to Auld Reekie.

Having swallowed that, one is left free to admire the stage picture. In *Orlando*, the public shared the scenic area; this time they are grouped around it as street spectators watching the flow of traffic in between. Traffic is no exaggeration; apart from the electric cars, crammed with old milk bottles and plates of stale food, there are revving trucks, huge mobile frames, and (for *The Birds*) an old aircraft. Props and costumes alike are bedraggled and mud-caked so as to turn the more cherished objects of our society into junkyard items. Again, it is a typical manoeuvre in this kind of show to draw on a lavish budget to give an impression of poverty.

The obvious objection to the street formula is that every scene is planned as a walk from one end of the set to the other, with the result that movement is slowed to accommodate the text. That gives you time to notice the extreme artificiality of the action, despite Ronconi's alleged declaration of war on Italian mannerisms. And to wonder just why one is sitting there watching a collection of old cars driving slowly up and down in a disused ice rink.

LSO/Bernstein

Usher Hall, Edinburgh

Stanley Sadie

To end (probably I should say crown) this year's Edinburgh Festival, the last three major orchestral concerts are under the direction of Leonard Bernstein (tonight's and tomorrow's with the French National Orchestra). In the LSO concert on Wednesday, which the BBC are to broadcast and televise on Sunday, he appeared as composer-conductor, pianist-conductor, and just plain conductor, in that order; arguably in the reverse order as far as achievement is concerned.

In the final role, he conducted Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, a performance well out of the

traditional mould and amply justifying its departure. Conductors of Sibelius are always inclined to underplay the detail in order to establish a steady continuum the more strongly, so that the music unfolds with due logic and inevitability. Mr. Bernstein cuts through the northern mists. Those thematic scraps, which are eventually to congeal into something more solid and substantial, are not permitted to grow almost unnoticed upon the ear; they are proclaimed loud and clear, in sharp profile against the texture, incisively phrased and accented by the brilliant LSO players.

In the two-part first movement, that had the effect of making the slowest first section seem, because less broad and steady, more like a long introduction, or series of introductions, charged, but that only added extra force to the Allegro, when it came, by virtue of its stronger continuity of rhythm and texture. In the slow movement Mr. Bernstein again brought out, rather than ironed out, changes in texture, and tended to dramatize the conflicts of ideas by characterizing each one distinctly. In the finale, the great, swinging theme on the horns came in with real power, at something more than a "poco forte", to emphasize its climactic role; and at the end its return on the trumpets, after the slow string theme had been declaimed with Schalkowsky intensity, had a grand, hieratic ring. A noble performance, showing that it is possible to see both the wood and the trees with perfect clarity.

In Mozart's G major piano concerto, Mr. Bernstein played stoutly and feelingly; he was always ready to subdue the piano and let the orchestra carry the melody, and to make expressive use of its resources. He was not a bit pompous, but he was a bit pompous. He conducted with the Edinburgh Festival Chorus, his own *Chickadee*, *Phantom*, and the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound.

At the Edinburgh Festival Chorus, his own *Chickadee*, *Phantom*, and the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound. At the Edinburgh Festival Chorus, his own *Chickadee*, *Phantom*, and the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound, the better part of his sound.

Hara-kiri is foiled

Madam Butterfly
London Coliseum

William Munn

Poor Cio-Cio-San didn't have a chance to commit hara-kiri on Wednesday. Scilla Axari, who in the middle of saying goodbye to her infant son when the curtain was lowered and the audience were asked to leave the theatre as quickly as possible. Since the performance was running late, any bomb must have been intended to explode after the performance was over.

Miss Axari, our new Butterfly from Alexandria via Australia and German opera houses is to be commiserated since she was drawing vocal sparks from the scene as had not been her fortune earlier in Puccini's opera.

Her voice is rich in quality, vibrant and pleasing in the middle register and upward to about G above the staff, beyond there it sounded squally and she wisely did not

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ACADEMY NINETY EIGHT

ACADEMY HUNDRED

Does the legal aid scheme 'outlaw' some of the people it was designed to help?

an £43m of public money spent on legal aid last year, a rise of nearly 40 per cent on the previous year, is to be published this week. Civil proceedings account for 60 per cent of which were accounted for by the question of legal aid money being its best advantage? The people who most need it, and is it cover the most pressing legal needs?

Legal aid scheme has been operating for 25 years. It is the subject of three studies being undertaken by the Lord Chancellor's Office. The first study, which has overall responsibility for the civil scheme, is the subject of a report published last week.

175,000 divorce actions, legal aid last year, and other matrimonial cases accounted for six

out of 10 of the cases dealt with under the two-year-old "green form" scheme, which covers legal assistance on any point of English law, criminal or civil, outside the courts.

This will be a disappointment to those who had been hoping that the green form scheme would be used to reach areas hitherto virtually untouched by legal aid. It had been especially hoped that the scheme would be widely used to provide assistance in tribunal cases covering rents, welfare benefits, employment problems and the like—all areas which particularly affect the poor and socially deprived. (Tribunals are still not covered by legal aid "proper", despite great pressure that they should be.) But tribunals accounted for less than 2 per cent of all green form cases last year.

Few people would begrudge the relief legal aid brings to poor families with matrimonial

difficulties, but it is strongly felt that there are other areas of legal need which are equally important to general welfare and happiness but which are not covered by the scheme.

Could the public purse actually support any major increase in the demand for legal aid? Costs are rising at an alarming rate. In the past five years they have gone up by 250 per cent, while the number of cases dealt with under the civil scheme has risen by only 26 per cent to a total of 200,000 (excluding a further 200,000 green form cases), and those in the criminal scheme by 33 per cent to a total of 225,540.

Earlier this year there were rumours that the Treasury might clamp down on legal aid. At present, legal aid, like social security, is in a "demand-led" category, which means in effect a bottomless purse. No action has been taken to impose a ceiling on the legal aid fund.

and it seems unlikely that such action would be taken. But there are other ways of restricting the scheme, such as holding down the limits of financial eligibility for civil legal aid.

There are no upper financial limits for the criminal scheme, though there is a lower limit below which aid must be granted, providing the court also considers it "desirable in the interests of justice" to do so. This is the main criterion of eligibility and in effect means that virtually anyone who genuinely needs legal aid gets it. "Reasonable contributions" towards costs may be asked for at the discretion of the court, however, and these can be quite large.

Legal aid is available for almost all criminal defences, but not for prosecutions brought by private individuals. This was felt necessary in order to prevent vexatious prosecutions being brought by people with private grudges. There are some cases, however, where a private citizen is fulfilling a public duty in bringing a private prosecution, as when a tenant brings criminal proceedings against his landlord under the Public Health Act to force him to carry out repairs. In such cases legal aid should be available, it is argued.

The criminal legal aid scheme seems to work well. The most serious criticism levelled against it is inconsistency in the willingness of magistrates to grant legal aid, and in the size of the contributions they request. Crown Courts appear to be more consistent.

While it is generally accepted that criminal legal aid should be available as of right to a man who would otherwise be unable to defend himself, and who may be facing imprisonment, there is a strong feeling that the public purse should be protected against abuse by civil litigants, who may be bringing or defending an action. (Legal aid is available to any party to

a civil dispute.) The application procedure for civil aid is consequently much more rigorous than that for criminal aid, and may take several months to complete.

To be eligible for civil aid, an applicant must have "reasonable grounds" for his case, must have a good chance of winning it, and must come within the stringent financial limits for both income and capital. It is also a general principle, though not a rule, that the costs of the action should not be greater than the amount likely to be recovered. Legal aid is not intended to cover actions for small claims.

While applications for criminal legal aid are considered by the court hearing the case, those for civil aid go before a local committee, composed of solicitors and barristers, with a right of appeal against refusal to an area committee. The Supplementary Benefits Commission assesses an applicant's financial status.

It has been estimated by the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee on legal aid that a single man earning more than £45 gross a week (at September 1974 levels), or a married man with two children earning more than £55, would not be eligible for any aid; a single man earning more than £16 or a married man with two children earning more than £26 would be liable for a contribution towards the costs. The most recent figure for the average full-time weekly earnings of all male workers (April, 1974) is £47.70.

It has been suggested that the financial limits are so low that fewer households are eligible for civil legal aid now than when the scheme first began. The incomes of all members of a household are aggregated for the purposes of assessing eligibility, says where there is a conflict of interest, as in a divorce case. No study has ever been made of how many are eligible, but a comparison of the number of civil legal aid certificates issued each year over the past 25 years provides some guidance.

These declined throughout the 1950s until the first upward

revision of the financial limits in 1960. Since then the numbers have risen steadily from 75,000 in 1961/62 to nearly 200,000 last year. There was a false peak of 202,000 in 1971/72, but this was almost certainly a result of cases brought under the Divorce Reform Act, which came into force that year.

The 1949 Legal Aid and Advice Act laid down eligibility limits of £420 for disposable income and £500 for disposable capital. If these had kept pace with price inflation, which has gone up more than 300 per cent since then, these should now be £1,680—actual limit £1,580—and £2,000 for capital, which is almost double the actual limit of £1,200. It certainly seems that fewer people are eligible today than when the scheme began.

For the past two years increases in the income limits have been tied to increases in supplementary benefits limits, which in their turn are tied to average earnings. Income limits last went up in June, and another increase is expected in November. But there is no automatic increase for the capital limit, which was last raised in December 1972.

Many people with small incomes are finding that because their homes, bought for a moderate amount some years ago, have now greatly appreciated in value, they are either not eligible for legal aid, or are liable for a hefty contribution, which could entail mortgaging their homes (if they can) and selling other non-essential possessions down to the minimal allowable limit of £250. Faced with the choice of being stripped of their possessions or dropping a legitimate civil claim, many would choose the latter course.

It is not known how many people are put off applying for legal aid through fear of having to pay a large part of case costs themselves. What is known is that there were more than 25,000 cases last year in which legal aid was granted but never taken up by the applicant. This could have been because the case had been settled out of

court, but it could also have been that once the applicant learnt the size of his required contribution, he dropped the case.

No contribution was called for in three quarters of the legally aided civil cases in magistrates' courts last year, and in more than half the civil cases in other courts. But contributions of more than £100 were charged in one in 10 magistrates' courts last year, and in one in five civil cases in other courts. If the contribution is not enough to cover the full costs, a charge may also be made on property, or money (with certain exceptions) recovered by legally aided litigants. However, because costs are usually awarded to the successful party and because likelihood of success is one of the criteria of eligibility for civil aid, such a charge rarely has to be made.

The green form advice scheme has a greatly simplified application procedure and is completed on the spot for all cases where costs are less than £25. The solicitor must ask for authority from the area committee to exceed that. Financial eligibility limits are slightly more stringent than for civil legal aid "proper", but contributions are limited to a maximum of £21, whatever the total cost of the case. One recent green form case cost more than £1,000. Only one in 10 green form clients paid any contribution last year, and 80 per cent of those paid less than £10. The average cost of each case was about £15.50.

A joint working party of members of the Lord Chancellor's Office and the Law Society will be submitting shortly a recommendation to the Lord Chancellor that the green form scheme be extended to cover court proceedings where costs are likely to be low. The present system is based on a fallacy that advice and assistance is always short and cheap, and litigation long and expensive, the working party says.

One proposal is that the green form scheme should be limited to cases costing no more than £40. At present there

is theoretically no limit to how much can be spent on a single green form case, while the contribution is limited.

Only the very poor or the very rich can now afford to indulge in what has become the luxury of civil litigation. The greatest vice of the legal aid scheme is considered to be the absolute cut-off point for eligibility. On the one side assistance is available with limited liability for costs to the successful party if the assisted person loses the case, and on the other side there is no assistance and unlimited liability.

The Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee on legal aid has recommended the abolition of all financial limits, so that everyone would be eligible for legal aid, with contributions payable on a sliding scale. The effect of this would be to make it pointless for some people to apply for aid, in inexpensive actions where their required maximum contribution would more than cover the actual cost. But in an unexpectedly lengthy, costly action they could proceed without fear of having to make a disadvantageous settlement out of court for want of funds to continue the case. Lord Elwyn Jones has already said this proposal will receive his "careful consideration".

Mr Seán Pollock, secretary of the legal aid committee of the Law Society, argues that the capital limit could be ignored altogether without great financial loss to the legal aid fund, on the ground that it is comparatively rare for a person with a small income to have large capital assets. He points to a successful precedent in the Canadian legal aid scheme, which has no eligibility limit for capital. The Law Society together with the Supplementary Benefits Commission, is studying the whole financial basis of the scheme.

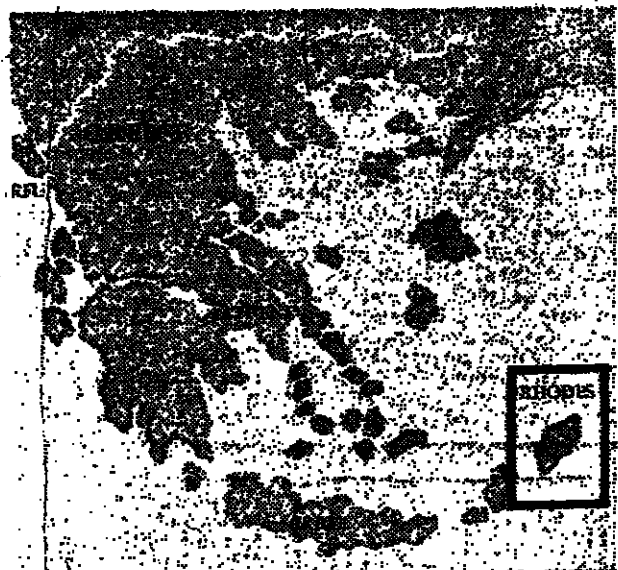
"No nation can call itself civilized which leaves a large proportion of its people outlawed—which they are", Mr Pollock says.

Diana Geddes

Next week Diana Geddes looks at possible developments in the legal aid scheme.

Whenever Cicero and I tired of the pressures of state, we escaped to our island in the sun.

Julius Caesar, Emperor



Two thousand years ago the fabulous island Rhodes was more than accustomed to entertaining lawmakers of the stature of Caesar.

Warriors of all nations would sail between the legs of the giant Colossus to bask in the sun of their favourite resort, the carefree pace of life among the temples of the strife in their homeland.

The statue no longer guides your way, the magnetic charm of this emerald isle that first Caesar and Cicero, more than balances the loss of Colossus.

The legend that it was the home of Helios, sun god, wanders suspiciously near to fact. For the sun of the days lasts here for ten months of the year. And it holds the Greek sunshine record.

Rhodes' magnificent and eventful history hangs in the air, and every corner turned uncovers another

monument to its fabled past. The Castle of the Knights, 'The Palace of the Grand Masters', and the Hospital and hostels of the Crusaders, within the beautifully-preserved walls of the medieval town, each building Gothic, yet each as different as the next.

Beyond the walls, modern Rhodes enjoys the very best in mediterranean-style living. A sprawling shore bathed in brilliant sunshine, luxury swimming-pooled hotels, restaurants boasting the best in Greek food, a casino, and a night-life that lives till dawn.

The festival-spirited are offered 'Sound and Light' at the Palace, and wine at Rhodini Park. And the adventurous will find the spa of Kalithea somewhat cheaper than when Hippocrates first recommended it to the affluent.

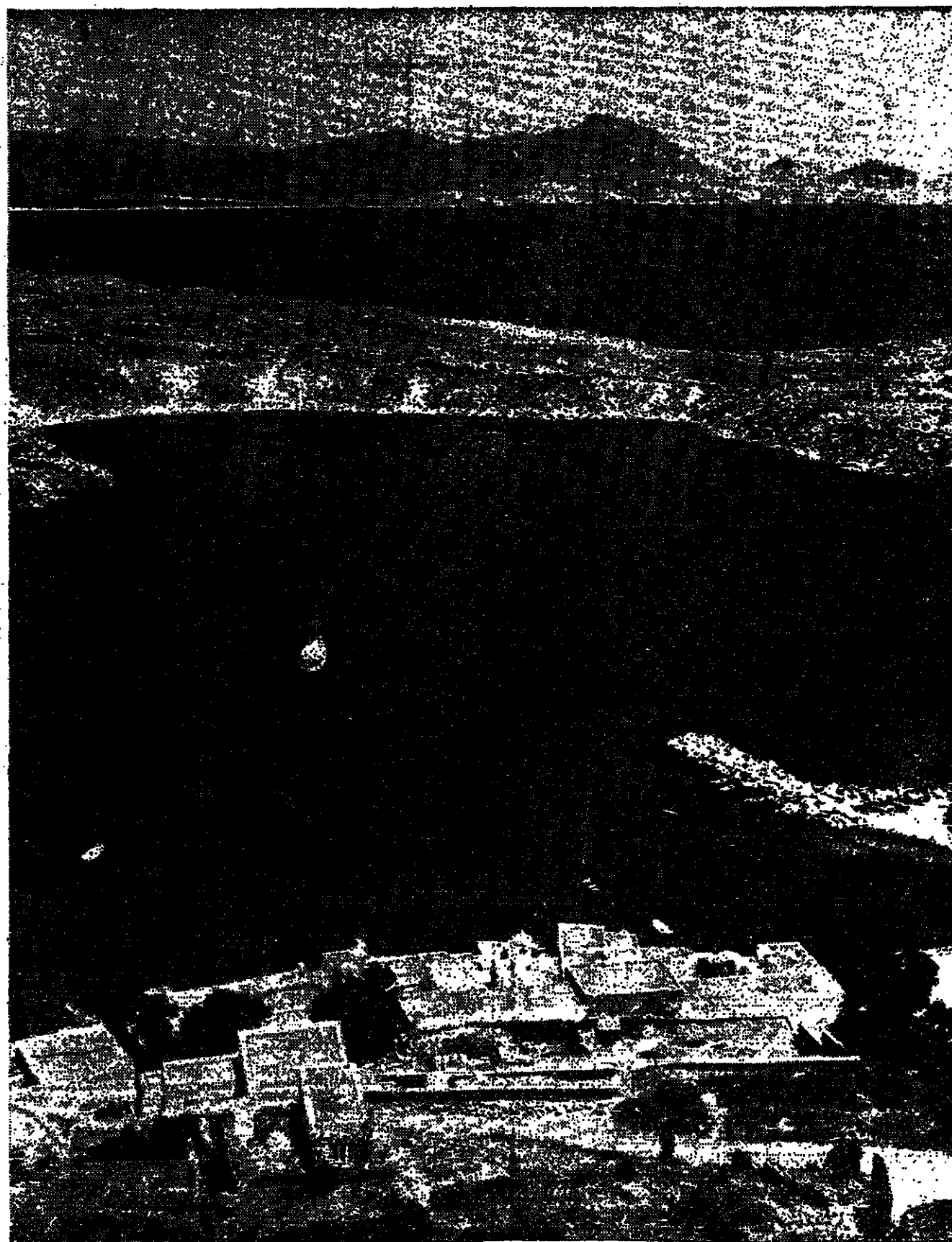
Even more adventurous are the other Dodecanese islands. Patmos, with its sacred Cave of the Apocalypse, made immortal by St. John's Revelation. Cos, birthplace of Hippocrates. And any of the remaining nine, all but a boat away.

The strange and fascinating anomaly of a sun-soaked mediterranean playground, holding the mystery of a distant era that refuses to die. That is the magic of the Dodecanese, truly a Grecian adventure.

And yet these islands are unique to themselves. For every Greek experience is a new one.

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Of course like Caesar, you may look no further than Rhodes. After all, when in Greece, you may wish to do as the Romans.



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LAW AND RACE RELATIONS

Government's White Paper on Racial Discrimination proposes some far-reaching changes to the operation of the law in this field. Existing legislation places the Race Relations Board essentially in the position of a referee. Its role is largely to conciliate between an individual complainant and an alleged discriminator, and to take action through the courts reserved as a last resort, and to be used only by the Board. This was regarded as a desirable virtue when the Bill was on its way through Parliament, offering the prospect of redress for the individual without the danger of a costly and misjudged litigation. This system has not worked well as had been hoped for. The principal reasons are: not all discrimination brings a complaint; the complaints that come in are a poor guide to the crimes that most need to be punished; and the Board was not given adequate powers to deal with the complaints it got. The White Paper seeks to remedy these weaknesses. The Board—or rather its intended replacement, the Race Relations Commission—would be authorized to call for the evidence of witnesses and the production of papers. More active sanctions against discriminators are proposed. It is said that these changes would be sufficient. But it is proposed to go further so that: process of law enforcement would no longer be so closely tied to complaints. The Commission would have a more active role, selecting for prosecution those practices which it thought most likely to be damaging without itself being derelict in its obligation to investigate every complaint. But, as any complaint would not be investigated by the law enforcing agency, the individual would be in the right to take legal action directly himself if he wished.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN WINE WAR

It must be difficult for any French observer to contemplate the Franco-Italian "wine war" without shouting himself to feel indignation. Here after all are the French, the inventors and passionate defenders of that common agricultural policy which has made membership of the European Community seem costly and unattractive to many a French housewife, now finding themselves the victims of that policy and taking unilateral action which amounts to thumbing their nose at it. Here is an Italian minister explaining, in a self-righteous tone which French delegates in Brussels have so often castigated in European partners, that his government cannot accept the compromise solution proposed by the Commission, since the solution is not one of financial aid but of Community principles.

MR BREMNER HAS THE RIGHT TO JUSTICE

Billy Bremner is hardly his club's best asset. On many occasions he has caused to be ashamed of his club, both on and off the field. He has been booked, sent to the dressing room, and even disciplined more often in his career than almost any other footballer. On the other hand, his playing skills have given pleasure to millions of fans of the game, and the success of Leeds in recent years is due to his excellent performance in the World Cup last year. In no small measure due to his prowess as a player and captain of the two teams.

Crime and responsibility

Mr Anthony D. R. Holland writes in page 51 of the *Sunday Times* that it is stated that the TUC is to give evidence on the day that the committee was set up with technical accountability.

Everest

Mr John S. Paine writes in the *Evening News* recently, I was able to see their 1975 Everest expedition in packed cinemas, showing in packed cinemas, showing in packed cinemas, showing in packed cinemas.

There are some dangers in this. A succession of legal actions, many of them possibly financed and instigated by outside bodies with mischievous intent, would be very bad for race relations. Nor could there be the same confidence that every valid complaint would be fully and fairly investigated. But the risks would be worth running in order to give the law enforcing agency a more strategic function. The Commission would still presumably want to conciliate and persuade wherever possible, but it would be doing so with more power at its back and dealing with those practices which it deemed to be critical for race relations.

These powers would be exercised by a new body to replace both the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission. There has for some time been a campaign to amalgamate the two. It has been mischievous because it would be confusing both for itself and for others. The new body would combine quasi-judicial functions with responsibilities for persuasion and education. The objection is less if the law enforcement activities of the new Race Relations Commission are to be more those of a prosecuting agency, as it were, than of a quasi-judicial one. But there is no necessity for a merger and the objections would still be considerable if the new Commission were to be given responsibility for supervising the local community relations councils and community relations officers—a point that has yet to be decided.

The law has an essential part to play in any effective race relations policy, but in certain respects the White Paper is in danger of seeking to make it do too much. The first example concerns the familiar and thorny topic of clubs. It is indeed absurd that establishments which are in practice offering services and facilities to the public at large should enjoy the protection afforded by the law tearing the CAP apart. They are doing it in a quarrel about the production of low-quality wine, to which their partners could afford to feel indifferent since they neither produce it themselves nor wish to consume it, were it not that in any solution reached they are almost certain to be asked to pay for it. The Germans in particular are fed up with this kind of "solution" to the problems of uncompetitive Mediterranean farmers, and have therefore made little or no effort to help find one on this occasion. So far from making new promises to pay for unwanted wine, the German government would like to cut down the large amounts it already pays for unwanted meat and dairy products.

The CAP has not yet escaped from its fundamental contradiction, which is that it is trying to use the same mechanism of guaranteed prices to do two quite different things: to ensure stable supplies for the consumer and to maintain the standard of living of the producer. It is a mechanism which makes some sense when used for the former purpose (although it can still produce serious distortions when bureaucrats miscalculate the future behaviour of the market) but very little when used for the latter, since it gives least help to the small producer who most needs it and encourages both large and small producers to increase production of wines which the market does not want.

There is in fact little point in having free movement of goods across frontiers unless it enables consumers to get better value for their money. If French wine-growers are not prepared to let French consumers benefit from the better value of Italian wine at a given price, then import duties are indeed the logical answer. But it would certainly be preferable that both French consumers and Italian producers be allowed the benefits of free trade, and that French wine-growers be helped to make their living in a more genuinely useful way. That will not be achieved by guaranteeing the price of inferior wine which no one wants to drink.

to private clubs. That is why so much indignation has been aroused over working men's clubs in the North and Midlands. The answer should be to define more precisely the criteria for determining a bona fide club. To seek to bring clubs in general within the compass of the law, with exceptions for "the kind of regular social gathering which is genuinely private and domestic in character" and for clubs catering for particular ethnic or national groups, is to risk confusion and resentment. There are many clubs which are not open to the general public but which are certainly not domestic in character. It is deplorable if people wish to discriminate racially in their private social arrangements but that is not an area where it is wise for the law to enter.

Another instance where the White Paper goes too far is the proposal to forbid a practice that is discriminatory in its effect, even if that is not the intent, unless it can be shown to be justifiable. The purpose is clear. An employer may have a requirement for recruitment, for example, that militates against applicants of a particular race but which cannot be proved to be deliberate discrimination. To have to prove motive can be a formidable obstacle for any law enforcement agency, particularly in this field. But this proposal could lead to an unwarranted interference by an industrial tribunal in an employer's recruitment policies when these are not determined by any thought of racial discrimination. If there is to be any provision of this sort it would be much better if the onus of proof were shifted so that it would have to be shown that some particular practice was manifestly unjustifiable. It is right to strengthen the law on race relations but in doing so it is essential to avoid the charge that it is being too intrusive. Compulsion must be based on a wider consent.

Finally, I may add that in the only instance in which I have detailed personal knowledge, the requirements of the Race Relations Committee were fulfilled to the letter. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, VICTOR CESTR, Bishop's House, Chester, September 9.

Christianity on TV From the Reverend Brandon Jackson and Mr Michael Buckley. Sir, May I take issue with Mr. Lenn's article of Tuesday, September 9, with specific reference to *Stars on Sunday*. As religious advisers directly involved with the material and ethos of the programme, we are concerned that religion should be seen as a part of everyday life. This is the aim which we strive towards, of course we do not always achieve it.

The programme is designed to bring to the screen well known people from all walks of life. This shows that no one is outside the scope of the Christian message. For example, this Sunday's programme—the first in the new series—will feature Bob Crosby. His songs and readings from the Bible in the religious setting of this programme are evidence that he sees Christianity as a part of everyday life. Leaders of all the Christian churches in this country, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, have readily agreed to appear. Their participation is an excellent sign of religious content in the programme.

to switch off as soon as they are confronted by a clerical collar on the small screen. We believe that this programme does not have to feature the most traditional forms of organized religion. We do not feel that *Stars on Sunday* should be required to express the whole spectrum of the Christian message. Almighty God is the Lord of all life and *Stars on Sunday* has a definite message for the people of our country—that religion is indeed all about life. Yours faithfully, BRANDON JACKSON, M. BUCKLEY, Religious advisers to *Stars on Sunday*, Yorkshire Television, Leeds, September 11.

The Greek trireme From Mr Eric Leach. Sir, Conflicting it is, indeed. Mr. John Morrison (September 6) has believed what he has read that a trireme and without sail, travelled 140 miles averaging nearly 12 knots. He further believes that much higher speeds would have been possible in short spurts.

Appointments in the church

From the Bishop of Chester. Sir, Recent letters to you on church appointments, episcopal and parochial, call into question the whole concept of patronage. It is asserted that synodical government means more popular and democratic process of choice, and many people feel this to be an attack on historical rights. It should be stated clearly that any alteration in the method of appointment of vicars affects chiefly the bishops and priests of the Church and only to a much less degree the laity or trust patron. In this Diocese of Chester, almost 60 per cent of patronage is in the hands of either the bishop or a sole priest or purely clerical bodies, and only 13 per cent in sole lay hands.

However, for a number of reasons, including the uncertainty of Crown patronage; the impossibility of the Church being able to provide in the short term the necessary mechanics of synodical government; the demand for immediate action in the unit-via-vic synodical government; and the lack of knowledge as to the desires of Patrons of parishes; it would appear inappropriate to demand immediate action till the answers to these questions are more certain. The time need not be wasted, and certainly the next two years could be profitably used by each diocese to ascertain at first hand the views of patrons and parishes. Such views ought also to contain opinions as to the termination of appointments (episcopal and parochial) as well as their inception.

With regard to diocesan episcopal appointments, I am surprised to read so much abuse coming from intelligent people. The system is perfectly clear, whatever the vicar chooses to make. The Vacancy-in-See Committee, which is truly representative of the Church, states its job specification. The Crown makes extensive enquiries locally and nationally, and goes far beyond immediate circles in so doing. The Archbishop agrees with the Crown on three suitable names. The Crown selects the most appropriate. I can think of many supposedly democratic appointments which are in fact far more abusive and more open to unfortunate lobbying.

Members of the Bar are "lawyers' lawyers", and they include specialists in every field. Any of the 20,000 solicitors in England and Wales can seek advice for their clients when required from any of the 3,600

The purpose of the Bar

From the Chairman of the Bar

Sir, The letters you published on September 9 from Mr. Jeremy McMullen and Mr. Peter Reeves contain a number of errors. More importantly, they both disclose a misunderstanding of the functions of the Bar. I believe that the issues raised are of great importance to the preservation of freedom in this country at a time when the rule of law is in danger of being eroded from various quarters. I do not propose to deal with the errors of fact but rather with the matters of principle raised by these correspondents.

Mr. McMullen is a barrister employed by a trade union. There are over 2,000 men and women who have been called to the Bar but who have for one reason or another taken salaried employment. Such barristers provide valuable and important legal services but by the very fact of their employment they are no longer in a position to act as independent legal practitioners. Mr. Reeves, who is a solicitor, writes that a way must be found to make use of the talents of all trained lawyers. The present structure of the profession, however, does in fact provide for the best use of different personal talents in varying types of legal work. I think confused respondents are I think confused about the basic function of the Bar.

The legal profession in this country is broadly divided into two types of lawyer, the barrister and the solicitor, each with his own particular functions to perform. Barristers are themselves divided into those who are in practice and those who are not. Many of the latter are employed in the legal departments of central and local government or in commerce and industry and the like. The methods and procedures of the practising barrister, however, are quite different from those of the practising solicitor. They do not, as practising barristers, hold themselves out as generalists, but as advocates obliged to give their services to any client who needs them. It is this core of independent practitioners which constitutes the Bar in common parlance.

Sentences for murder From Mr Robert M. Lynn. Sir, Your contributors, Messrs Shaw and Blom-Cooper do a disservice to themselves and their objective—clearing up the doubts over "minimum" sentences for murder—when they ask why did the judge not denounce the politically motivated killings resulting from the so-called Birmingham bombings by recommending that their perpetrators should be sentenced to longer periods of time than would ordinarily be served by murderers sentenced to life imprisonment with no judicial recommendations. The implication, that there is such a norm of imprisonment for murderers as to be as plain as is a minimum sentence, is a plain as is a minimum sentence, is a plain as is a minimum sentence.

As Lord Justice Bridge, in his letter in your columns of August 21 made plain there has not been a sufficient period of time since the death penalty for murder was abolished, only 10 years ago, to determine justly what would be the average lifer convicted of murder is likely to spend in prison. In any event the individuality with which parole applications from such persons is likely to be dealt would make predictions based on averages a highly dubious exercise. Just two paragraphs on from their acknowledgement of an "age of open government" your contributors take Lord Justice Bridge to task for "descending into the public arena" by writing his unique explanatory letter in *The Times*. Apart from the fact that they must be aware of the barriers preventing his Lordship's return to the arena to reply to their criticism, is not their criticism misdirected? I for one, welcome his Lordship's entrance from above. If the public are confused or disoriented by the acts or omissions of one of Her Majesty's judges, are they to be denied access to an explanatory statement, like your contributors and correspondents, they are to a series of law reports? If Lord Justice Bridge was incorrect in his assessment of the usage of the minimum recommendation, let those of us in the public arena be aware of it where we may find it more easy to comprehend his suggestion that a named period of years could be misunderstood to be a maximum rather than a minimum period to be served. The respect-for-the-law-theory, for so long a time, has allowed the loftiness of the judicial pedestal must be aligned with the need for the respect which emanates from understanding. Yours faithfully, ROBERT M. LYNN, Department of Law, University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, September 9.

Electoral systems

From Mr Norman Lamont, Conservative MP for Kingston upon Thames. Sir, I wish I could be as certain of anything as Mr Rawson (September 8) is about every aspect of the system that he knows enough to be less misleading about the electoral systems in Chile and Italy.

It is absurd to compare the system that was used to elect President Allende with that used in Parliamentary elections in this country. Obviously President Allende was elected by a system of proportional representation (how could you vote for 2/3 of a President?). But the Chilean Chamber of Deputies and Senate were elected on a PR basis. This had produced a multiparty system with all its usual attendant difficulties. For this reason President Allende in the 1970 elections had to present himself as the candidate of six parties.

Mr Rawson asserts that "the absence of PR in 1922 did not prevent Mussolini from gaining power." That might be taken to imply that there were elections in 1922. In fact there were no elections in 1922, and so it is difficult to see

Immigration procedure From Mr N. A. Smith. Sir, *The Times* (September 6) printed another of the many letters to the press complaining about immigration procedures at London Airport from persons whose relatives or friends have been refused entry, or have found permission to enter difficult.

Suppose immigration officers, tired of being short at, became lax in the execution of their vital duties and started to allow in anyone who appeared. The world would soon get round to millions of potential immigrants that entry to Britain was easy.

Population increase and falling incomes per head are building up enormous pressures in undeveloped and poorer countries. A published welfare state already, giving fabulous benefits to the poor, would attract all who could borrow or beg or save the fares for the modern transport capable of bringing them in unlimited numbers.

Plagued by bureaucracy

From Mr John E. Fowler

Sir, I run a modest farming, market gardening and vegetable selling business which employs about 20 people. Our office contains an ex-bank manager and myself. In the last two years it has been our pleasure to entertain 26 (yes, twenty-six) different types of official inspectors. These inspectors have made about 85 calls and visits, mostly two at a time.

The work involved, both on their part and on mine has been enormous, and has in my view added neither for nor title to the *Good National Product*, nor to our food supply. Today's visitation (September 9) was from a Horticultural Market Inspector wanting a telephone booklet on the classification of fresh peas for market, which visit I had neglected more than one month ago.

All these inspectors have legal powers of enforcement, all have plenty of time to visit on the minutiae of their particular powers. I have not, nor has the country, I fear we may starve. Yours faithfully, JOHN E. FOWLER, P.S.—In my figures I have not included any of the ordinary inspectors such as the police, gas board, electricity, water or R.S.A., who may have called on their business as opposed to mine. Crown Farm, London Road, Romford, Essex, September 9.

Artists and wealth tax From Mr John Gainsborough. Sir, From his letter to you today (September 11) even if the Minister for the Arts does consider it is expecting a lot of a politician to "entertain the possibility that they may be mistaken" in a publicly committed view I think his offer to meet with the distinguished artists, who wrote to you in connection with the wealth tax, and the handful of critics on whose evidence to the Select Committee the Minister leans so heavily, should be encouraged. The long term implications of the tax as it is proposed on living artists are grave indeed, one has only to look at the allied problems of the documentary film industry and the authors' right to P.L.R. to understand the impact of fiscal measures on our present cultural life, let alone our cultural heritage.

If the widespread and very genuine concern about the effect of the wealth tax on the continuous development of the artistic culture in this country can be met across the Minister's desk, I hope he will have the courage to admit that he may have been mistaken and perhaps even modify his views. Yours faithfully, JOHN GAINSBOROUGH, Editor, Arts Review, 8 Wyndham Place, W1, September 11.

Scottish nationalism

From Mr Stewart M. Ewins. Sir, Having read Eric Moonman's article in *The Times* of September 8 it looks as though an independent Scotland should pay the oil companies to take the oil away as a possible source of economic disruption to our country. The self-same oil, strangely enough, is regarded by most Labour and Tory MPs as the economic salvation of Britain, that is, England.

I leave it to Mr Moonman to reconcile these two economic opposites. I accept his bet of £5 with any SNP member that they like SNP will hold even fewer seats in the next Parliament than they have in this one. Mr Moonman may not want to believe it, nor many of your readers, but 1974 will, I think, prove to be a good deal less than our peak year.

From time to time my party arranges for polls to be taken among the population of Scotland. I don't want to go into the details but suffice to say that of voters of 30 years of age and less some 60 per cent support the SNP. The percentage of those 25 years of age and less is in good deal higher. Time would appear to be on the side of the SNP and I very much trust that Mr Moonman and I will live to see how it turns out. Should the North Sea oil fail "to come up to expectations" I have a feeling the resulting economic debacle might bring about a radical transformation in English politics. Mr Moonman says "there is no more reason why Scotland should be self-governing than there is for Tyndale or Merseyside to seek the same privileges." If he really thinks this then he knows as much about the Scottish dimension and history of our country as he does about current politics. I have news for Mr Moonman, who thinks that the SNP did not win a single Labour seat in 1974. How did he think George Reid, MP, got into Parliament? Yours sincerely, STEWART EWINS, 52 Queen's Drive, Glasgow, September 9.

V and A's cherry trees

From Mr M. F. Levey

Sir, Dr Roy Strong of the Victoria and Albert Museum is quoted as saying that one reason for chopping down the 30 exquisite flowering cherry trees in the Victoria and Albert's central quadrangle is that they are "too sugary" for the Victoria and Albert's architecture. This well-meaning vandalism must be resisted. I appeal to everyone who has ever enjoyed this seasonal delight to write to Dr Strong (for to his Trustees) and say so. Yours faithfully, M. F. LEVEY, 14 Laurier Road, NW5.

V and A's cherry trees

[illegible]

هكذا آمن المسلم

AINC

THE
COMPLETE
CONSTRUCTION
SERVICE

Mr Scanlon says his union will listen to TUC advice on pay, but will not be bound by it

By R. W. Shakespeare
Mr Hugh Scanlon, President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, made it clear yesterday that although he is prepared to listen to any guidance the TUC cars to give, his union will not be bound by anything: the congress leaders decide on how the new 15 a week pay ceiling should be applied to the industry's three million workers.

Mr Scanlon's unequivocal statement that individual colonies are autonomous and free to determine their own attitude towards the TUC decisions, gives the strongest warning yet that his union is sharing to do battle with the confederation—and by implication with the majority of the major unions—over the pay curbs policy which it has already committed itself to oppose.

Mr Scanlon declared his belief after a meeting in York of the national executive of the 19-union strong Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions for which he leads the negotiating team on wages in the engineering industry.

The confederation leaders had decided to support the suggestion which in fact came from the AUEW joint execu-

utive that the TUC should be asked to interpret the wages policy which was backed by a large majority at the congress last week.

When Mr Les Buck, the confederation president, announced this to a news conference after the executive meeting, Mr Scanlon intervened to say: "Unions must and do have the autonomy to determine their own attitude towards Congress. Any suggestion that the confederation does cannot be construed as interfering with that autonomy."

"But it is essential for all of us, because of the complexities in the engineering industry, to determine the effect that the congress decision has on our industry," Mr Scanlon said, and, more important, the effect on any increase after August 1, or on any subsequent claim we might make to the employers."

The present situation in engineering is that the international agreement between the confederation and the Engineering Employers' Federation runs until March. All workers are due to get two more increases on the basic rate—one of £4 a week in November and another of £2 a week in February.

Because most engineering workers in the federation's

member companies already pay far more than the basic rate, these increases will mostly be reflected only in such things as overtime rates, holiday payments and bonus schemes which are geared to basic rates.

However most actual pay rises are the result of a continuing process of local bargaining at plant and company level.

The dilemma for the union leadership is that anything that goes into pay packets now as a result of either local or national bargaining will have to count towards the £6 a week maximum that is the agreed limit. Also, the pay code lays down that no worker must have more than one pay increase in any 12 months' period.

Therefore the result of the complex system in engineering could well be that when the confederation comes to submit its new national pay claim to the employers' federation in January or February, many of the companies will have already had all of the £6 a week they are entitled to and others will have had a varying proportion of the £6. Also the vast majority will—if the rules are to be strictly

followed—he hurried from receiving any more money until a full year has passed since the date of their last rise.

Mr Scanlon is forcing Congress House to undertake the huge task of analysing the current wages in position of hundreds of different groups of workers up and down the industry and then giving detailed guidance on how each of these groups should fare under the new pay strategy.

He has also left all his options open. If he does not like the TUC guidance and it goes against the declared policy of his union, he and his executive are quite likely to reconvene a conference of the industry and get somebody else to do the job and secure a fresh mandate for opposition to the wage restraint policy based on the specific "guidance" that the TUC has given.

On the basis of its present stance the AUEW is certain to find itself in conflict with most of the rest of the 19 confederation unions which include the Transport and General Workers, the General and Municipal Workers and the Electricians and Plumbers who are all strong supporters of the Government/TUC policy.

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Sept. 11

Another upward revision in its borrowing estimates have been made by the United States Treasury for the remainder of this year. The projected total is now between \$44,000 and \$47,000 for all of the second half of the current fiscal year. The estimate three months ago of \$37,000 and a modestly higher forecast last month.

The sharply higher projection depressed bond and stock markets today, gave rise to new fears of a higher budget deficit and suggested a higher than expected federal budget deficit for the present fiscal year.

It also posed the danger of still greater difficulties for the city, especially New York, in raising essentially needed cash in the markets in coming months.

The new figures tend especially to weaken the chances of the new \$753 m. New York State notes that came to the market yesterday with record yields.

Dealers reported today that about \$300 m. of new notes would be sold and that it was virtually certain the underwriters would have to place a high proportion of this volume in their own portfolios.

Andrey, ex-New York's mayor, said a modestly elevated last night by a speech by Mr. Beame, the city's mayor, and by announcements by Mr. Carey, the senate's governor.

The mayor has indicated support for the city's program of city housing projects, which involved construction of about 50,000 units at a projected cost of over \$1,000 m. Further, he gave firm assurances in a television broadcast of tough cost cutting measures.

He also claimed the responsibility of the newly created Emergency Financial Control Board, which will effectively strip the mayor of most of his power and become "involved in all matters of revenues and expenditures for the city."

Full-scale review of the

Our Correspondent
on, Sept 11

Bill Samuel, OHG, the West German owner of the "Hilflos" Merchant Bank, today in an important first round in legal battle to recover the main portion of \$21.5m (over £10m) it lost in the exchange transaction with Herstatt Bank of Cologne, on day it failed last year.

The state court in Frankfurt decided that the West German Merchant Bank should pay Hilflos DM10m (about £1.83m) of any further damages that arise, plus interest and costs.

The court gave no reasons for its decision. It was a decision brought by Bill Samuel against the Federal Bank for failure to halt the foreign exchange transaction despite knowing that Herstatt would be insolvent in the afternoon of June 1974.

The judgment, however, is subject to appeal, and at a press conference, after today's Federal Bank council meeting, Dr. Karl Klasen, its president, said that the challenge to the decision and take it to the Federal Supreme Court if necessary.

As today's judgment was not accompanied by an explanation it is almost certain that the Federal Bank will wait for this before formally lodging an appeal.

The suit arose because the Federal Bank in Frankfurt failed to halt Hill Samuel's payment for the \$21.5m although it knew that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would not pay for this.

By the time the New York foreign exchange market opened in the afternoon on June 26, knowledge of the Herstatt failure had become public and caused Manhattan, Herstatt's headquarters, to close its doors.

The Federal Reserve Bank of the United States had ceased pay-

ment on account of the German bank.

Christopher Wilkins writes: "If the Federal Bank's appeal against the court ruling is not upheld Hill-Samuel will have recovered in full the funds which it has committed to uncompleted foreign exchange transaction on the day when Herstatt was closed."

The full amount involved was \$21.5m. but Hill-Samuel held a deposit from Herstatt which would offset the potential loss to \$19.5m. This amount was further reduced by \$16.28m as a result of a settlement between Herstatt creditors with claims against the bank, the United States and the bank's German liquidator.

The outcome of this settlement was that Hill-Samuel recovered 83 per cent of its net loss instead of the 55 per cent which it had expected. The arrangement last December

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Sept. 11
M. Jean Saint-Gours, who has
been director-general of Crédit
Lyonnais since 1970, has
resigned at the request of M
Jean Pierre Fourcade, the
Ministry of Finance announced
this evening.

Last year Crédit Lyonnais, the
nationalized third-ranking bank
in France, incurred the first
deficit in its history which began
in Lyons in 1953.

The loss... of 154m francs
(about 165m), compared with
a profit of 145m francs the year
before, was generally attributed

By Peter Hill and Edward Townsend
Commercial relations between British Leyland, the newest nationalized undertaking, and the British Steel Corporation are being strained by the BSC's inability to supply the car company with enough quantities of steel of the right quality.

The quality shortcomings, which present a big threat to British Leyland's production targets, have been the subject of discussions between senior executives of the two organizations. Large quantities of sheet metal destined for British Leyland—which uses about 200,000

through its Superdeal sales campaign. It is bound to increase pressure on the company to step up its overseas sales purchases.

British Leyland, while an important customer of the state steel undertaking, already buys about 10 per cent of its steel from the UK, having set comparable to high quality standards, from overseas producers, mainly in Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

This policy has already proved advantageous in helping the company to conclude important overseas sales deals.

But the most vital source will almost certainly continue to be

In a brief statement last night, a spokesman for British Leyland said: "We have suffered supply and quality problems recently. As the BSC is our major supplier we obviously have a continuing dialogue with them."

The corporation last night admitted that there were difficulties in supplying correct quality grades of steel to the motor group. A spokesman explained: "There have been discussions with British Leyland over problems in supplying adequate tonnages of some of the qualities of sheet steel which they require."

All this was aggravated by last year's prolonged strike by bank clerks which particularly affected the computerized central accounting system, depriving the bank of vital monthly statistics.

The Cr dit Lyonnais, in a statement, reiterated M. Saint-Geours's departure. He is aged 50, and first joined the bank in 1967. He now returns to the ministry's general inspectorate of finances.

This situation, which is particularly embarrassing for British Leyland at a time when it is trying to boost sales

Firm named for excise duty study

Pear, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., the consultants, have been engaged by the Price Commission to investigate the effects under the Price Code of increased Customs and Excise duties—on the likes of wine, beer and tobacco—on different grades of

The investigation, announced by Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, last month, follows complaints from the trades that calculations of net profit margins are based on figures which include a substantial element of duty costs.

By Malcolm Brown

Senior executives of GEC, Plessey and Standard Telephones and Cables will ask the Government to intercede to moderate the size of the Post Office's curback in telephone equipment orders.

Managing directors of GEC and Plessey equipment subsidiaries, a trio of STC are to see Mr Peter Caine, Permanent Secretary (Industry), Whitehall's top industrial civil servant, this afternoon to ask for a compromise which would slow down the curback in Post-Office ordering.

They will have with them provisional figures indicating that the Government intends to cut back orders by around 25 per cent in the current financial year.

The impact of the curback on employment was made clear on Wednesday when GEC Telecommunications disclosed that it had told its employees that 4,800 redundancies and three factory closures would be necessary over the next year.

It is believed the companies still have about two months to wait before the final Post Office equipment profiles are completed.

from Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, Sept. 11
President Ford said on a
campaigning trip in New Hamp-
shire today that he would not
rule out the possibility of a
deal resulting from present
talks in Moscow on the sale of
United States grain for Russian

This change of emphasis suggests that perhaps the prospect of such a deal to give Mr George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO trade union organization, an excuse to end the dockers' boycott of leading grain destined for the Soviet Union.

The courts have blocked the boycott, and Mr Meany has

Argentina

Argentina has obtained credits totalling \$1,500m (about £760m) from a number of foreign sources, *Señor Amalio Caffero*, the economics minister, revealed in Buenos Aires yesterday.

Señor Caffero said the credits would come from the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, a consortium of American banks in Venezuela and other sources.

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to have sunk almost to zero. Further substantial loans will thus still be needed.

Señor Caffero has just returned from Washington where he has been seeking new credit facilities. He said the IMF had granted a credit of \$150m, with a further \$150m forthcoming in the next few months under its programme of compensation to countries whose exports fall.

It is not clear whether the loan would be used to

the IMF, set up to help countries meet the sharply higher oil costs of the past 18 months. By the end of the year the Inter-American Development Bank will transfer \$100m for credits already approved. It may lend another \$750m next year for building steel mills and other projects, the minister said.

Venezuela will lend Argentina \$60m. Another \$150m will come from an American bank consortium headed by Citicorp.

It's conceivable it's possible that we can use wheat in negotiations for oil."

Kissinger, the Secretary of State, noted this possibility after this week, but these comments clash strongly with remarks made by senior Administration officials on August 20 when the news was leaked to press that discussions on a deal with the Russians had begun.

At that time the officials said discussions had been of a preliminary nature, that a deal was expected to come on and that the details of a deal would be compared, that negotiations, if they start, would take a deal of time.

his support that he must have been relieved to find some way out.

The Administration appears determined to sell grain on a cash basis without an oil deal. But it may be using the oil question as a means of pressuring the Russian leaders into giving Washington closer advance notice of their grain requirements.

The farmers are protesting that the Russian grain sales to the United States has not yet been lifted; but it probably will next month, and little is likely to be heard thereafter of a grain for oil exchange.

Grain for China possible: Although no contracts have been signed and the Chinese did not appear to need this grain, sales could occur next year, according to Governor (Wendell) R. Anderson of Minnesota, who has returned from a 13-day trip through China.—Reuter.

The credits are the first results of the recent efforts by Senior Cashiers to renegotiate Argentina's \$10,000m foreign debts. This year alone the country faces payment of \$3,000m by way of servicing this debt, but its foreign reserves are believed

How the markets

Rises

AKF Hides	5p to 120p
Boussine J	5p to 140p
Dalgely	5p to 182p
Gunniss Pent	5p to 157p
Inst Hodge	10p to 860p
Lee Cowser	5p to 75p
Mays, GIP	40p to 69p

Falls

Age Port Cement	3p to 158p
Bosch	3p to 103p
CCP	11p to 512p
Griff Am Tob	3p to 200p
Coke/Parade	2p to 126p
ENR	2p to 173p
EMT	2p to 119p

Washington, Sept. 11. — The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued its August grain report today showing that the drought last month had only a minor impact on the crops. It speculated that the drought did devastate crops was an important factor in forcing the United States to ban further grain sales to the Soviet Union at the time the July crop report was issued last month.

the drought

Had the Administration not decided the other day 'not to resolve the question of the ban until next month, today's good figures would almost certainly have led to the ban being lifted today.

The wheat crop will still be a record, the estimate being only slightly down from last month at \$8.1 million tonnes. The maize crop estimate is reduced by only 3 per cent to a record 144 million tonnes.

Equities were quiet ahead of today's trade figures. Gilt-edged securities were also a nervous market.

Sterling declined by 5 points on the day to \$2.1100. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.3 per cent.

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Perk River	5p	to 372p.
Security Ser	4p	to 622p.
Selection Tel	5p	to 510p
Small & Thomas	2p	to 260p
Smith WH	8p	to 360p
Tanz Cons	6p	to 172p
U&M Gap	5p	to 602p

Gold fell by \$1.62 1/2 to \$148.00 an oz.	
SDR—\$ was 1.18550 on Thursday.	
Unit SDR—£ was 0.361582.	
Commodities + Reuters' index closed at 1,156.0 (1,151.9 on Wednesday).	
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	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.70	1.64
Austria Sch	39.75	37.75
Belgium Fr	85.25	82.50
Canada \$	3.21	3.16
Denmark Kr	12.95	12.55
Finland Mkk	7.20	7.95
France Fr	9.55	9.25
Germany DM	5.60	5.40
Italy L	720.75	695.50
Hongkong \$	10.95	10.85
Italy L	1525.00	1475.00
Japan Yen	650.00	625.00
Netherlands Gld	5.75	5.50
Norway Kr	11.95	11.60
Portugal Esc		

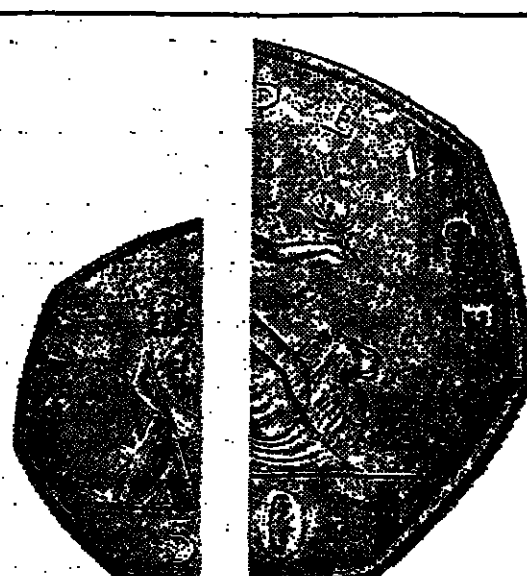
South Africa Rd	1.50	1.69
Spain Fms	125.75	120.75
Sweden Kr	9.45	9.75
Switzerland Fr	5.50	5.60
US \$	2.35	2.10
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.00	35.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes
 Rates as shown by reference to Barclays
 Bank International Ltd. Different rates
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CEGB slow burning of coal irks Mr Gormley

By Paul Randle
Labour Editor

An impending clash between the Central Electricity Generating Board and the National Union of Mineworkers was signified by criticism yesterday of the CEGB's coal burning policy.

Mr Joe Gormley, president of the NUM, said after the union's national executive meeting that the miners were concerned that the CEGB was using less coal with over 60 power stations on "slow burn". Taken with the decision to close down some old generating plant, this policy could seriously affect coal requirements in two or three years' time.

NUM leaders decided to ask the National Coal Board to join with them in urgent representations to Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Unless we get some new stations built, they won't be able to take the amount of coal envisaged under the tripartite plan, at a time when oil is such a drag on the economy", Mr Gormley said. "We don't want another period of pit closures and insecurity."

Turning to pit productivity problems, which are to be discussed at a meeting between the union and the full coal board on September 23, Mr Gormley blamed "psychological" factors for stagnating output.

"It is a psychological problem", he said. "The lads see so much unemployment and growing coal stocks around them. They envisage a return to the position at the beginning of the 1960s. An upsurge in the economy and an attempt to cut unemployment is needed to boost productivity."

The politically-contentious question of worker participation in the industry was played down at yesterday's meeting. An economic sub-committee recommendation that it should simply carry on studying the idea was accepted.

Australian talks on steel complex

Decisions are expected to be taken early next year on plans for the construction of an A33,000m (£1,575m) steelmaking complex in Western Australia.

An international consortium of companies, including the British Steel Corporation and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, has been engaged in studies on the project. Yesterday representatives of the group discussed progress on the investigations with Sir Charles Court, Premier of Western Australia. Further meetings will take place in Melbourne over the next few days.

New survey of offshore prospects supports case for Drypool rescue

By Our Industrial Correspondent
British shipyards specializing in building offshore supply craft—including the financially troubled Drypool Group on Humberside—should concentrate on meeting growing worldwide demand for these vessels, according to a still confidential government report.

Encouraging prospects for United Kingdom yards in export markets are highlighted in the report, which is expected to be published next month. It is based on detailed studies undertaken by independent consultants commissioned by the Offshore Supplies Office last year to study how Britain could improve its contribution towards the offshore industry in the North Sea.

It is a document which Mr Robert C. Smith, the Drypool receiver, will obviously want to study carefully in the light of the Department of Industry's

rejection of the company's plea for financial assistance, and the failure of the rescue attempt launched by its shipowner customers last week.

Leaders of the company's 1,200 employees will undoubtedly use the report in talks with government ministers to persuade the Industry Department to reconsider its decision and remove the uncertainty surrounding the future of the group, which has been Britain's leading builder of specialist offshore supply craft.

The report states: "It is forecast that worldwide growth in offshore exploration and production activity will be a growing demand for offshore support craft, which will require continuous additions to the world fleet."

"It is provisionally forecast that the majority of this demand will be for smaller, less sophisticated vessels. Any shipyard, including those in the United Kingdom, should therefore view

the market outside north-west Europe as offering the best prospects."

The study is less optimistic about the prospects for the north-west European area and suggests that, from next year, there is likely to be a surplus as a result of a leveling off in demand.

Apart from the offshore market, the report points out that Britain's smaller shipbuilders have other possibilities in the world market, like dredgers, shipyarding and seagoing tugs.

Mr Smith was contacted by the editors of the 13 shipyard construction magazine asking them for money. Immediate inflow of cash would enable the workers to complete the vessels, some of which are almost ready.

Drypool Group owns the National Westminster Bank and the Department of Industry £700,000 and an undivided amount is used to subsidize the company and its equipment and materials.

Hopes revive that Iran may still buy stake in Pan Am

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Sept 11

There is still a chance that Iran will go ahead with its plan to buy a major shareholding in Pan American World Airways, according to a report in the company's newspaper.

The scheme has been put on ice as a result of a review by the Shah of Iran of his country's foreign investments.

The review should not be seen as a means of hiding the fact that Iran had abandoned the Pan Am deal, said Mr Peter Peterson, a partner of Lehman Brothers, the investment bankers and one of the companies most directly involved in the Pan Am negotiations earlier this year.

Mr Peterson added that Iran had got back into a position where it had to borrow on international capital markets because of its heavy foreign spending during the last 18 months, and thus there was no guarantee that the Shah would go ahead with the Pan Am deal.

Bankers in New York suggested that should Iran wish to consummate the deal, it would probably have to renegotiate some of the terms because of the high improvement recently in the airline's financial health.

Pan Am expects to end 1975 with a loss of less than half the \$81.8m (about £39m) deficit reported last year, and with record profits being recorded for the current third quarter.

Furthermore, the airline, because of large cost cutting moves, is in a position to reduce its credit lines and strengthen its chances of getting extended credits from its bankers. Its current special \$125m line of credit expires at the end of this month and Pan Am is seeking a new credit arrangement for only \$100m.

While costs have been sharply reduced and profits are being recorded, it faces having much of the recent improvement wiped away by sharp rises in fuel costs resulting from Opec oil pricing decisions and the ending of American oil price controls.

Kuwait denial on sterling

There was some confusion yesterday over Kuwait's reported intention to hold talks with BP and Gulf Oil on the currency in which it paid its oil revenues.

In Kuwait, Mr Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Finance, was quoted as denying reports that Kuwait intends to reduce the

percentage of its revenue receipts in sterling. He said decisions on currency are made as each payment falls due.

Informed sources in London, however, stood by the claim that oil companies had been asked to discuss the currency mix for payments at a meeting parallel to discussions on Kuwait's takeover of the 40 per cent interest in Kuwait Oil Company which it does not already own.

Airline costs increased 97 pc in five years

By Arthur Reed

British airline operating costs rose by 97.2 per cent during the five years up to 1974, while their operating revenues increased by 93.5 per cent, according to figures published yesterday by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Total earnings of the industry in this country in 1974 were £839.9m, compared with £461.7m the previous year. But while the total operating profit before tax in 1973 was £41.6m, in 1974 it slumped to only £2m.

Many of the figures released yesterday were complete only up to 1973.

In that year, according to the authority, the private sector airlines made a total profit before tax of only £200,000, while those in the public sector—BOAC and BEA—reaped a profit of £41.6m. The maximum profit made by all the private sector airlines since 1968 was £4.9m in 1971.

Aircraft fuel and oil comprised by far the greatest costs for the industry in 1974—£425.5m, compared with £237.7m in 1973. Crew salaries and expenses were £161.6m (£154.2m), and aircraft depreciation and rental £160m (£149.3m).

Revenue came from scheduled services, £193m (£169.2m); non-scheduled services, £195.1m (£180.1m); and incidentals, £196.2m (£190.2m). "Financial Results of United Kingdom Airlines 1968-74, CAA, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL52 5JZ.

Dow Europe puts 25 pc on styrene monomer

Increases of between 20 and 25 per cent in the price of its styrene monomer will be put in place by Dow Chemical from the beginning of next month. The move is a brave one in the current depressed state of the market, and one which many other producers would like to emulate.

Styrene monomer, one of Dow's chief products, is a basic feedstock for polymers, which is used in the manufacture of a wide range of end uses including packaging, production, household conveniences, and insulating materials.

Mr Ed Krysman, marketing manager for hydrocarbons and monomers, said continuing inflation and price erosion in the monomer since August of last year, coupled with low operating rates of producers, "have caused a determination of prices to the point where some producers' rationality are being jeopardized."

Taiwan ends quotas

Export quotas on cotton textiles bound for EEC countries have been removed by the Taiwan authorities. Reports from Taipei indicate that the board of foreign trade now considers the agreement between Taiwan and the EEC invalid after the EEC's unilateral extension of restrictions on imports of Taiwanese cotton goods.

Shipyard dispute over

A dispute which has held up a £3m modernisation scheme at the Rotherham shipyard of the Harland & Wolff Group, has been settled yesterday. George Wimpey, the contractors, agreed to employ 30 of the 80 workers who lost their jobs when the company originally given the contract was dismissed in January.

Exports achievement

Sharp improvements in the balance of trade affecting plastics injection moulding machines were reported yesterday by the British Plastics Federation. In the first six months of this year exports, valued at £2.2m, had increased by 52 per cent over the level in the corresponding period last year, while over the similar period imports had dropped by 32 per cent.

Aluminium stocks up

Stock levels in the world aluminium industry, one of the key indicators of general industrial activity, continue to rise although there are signs that stock accumulation is beginning to slow down, according to figures issued by the International Primary Aluminium Institute in London.

Farm exports soar

Agricultural engineers in the United Kingdom are set to achieve an export record of £300m in 1975. Exports in the first seven months rose 60 per cent to £267.1m. Imports rose 38 per cent to £107m, according to figures issued yesterday by the Agricultural Engineers Association. In 1974 exports totalled a record £419.4m.

Tokyo refiners' plea

Japanese sugar refiners have asked the government to arrange emergency loans so that they can settle import contracts, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry said in Tokyo yesterday. The refiners, suffering from a poor price trend on the domestic market, are seeking loans totalling 60,000 yen (about £96.1m) until March next year.

Scrap trade extension

Arrangements to export ferrous scrap outside the EEC are to be extended until the end of this year. Present quotas levels impose a limit of 80,000 tonnes for third countries. Companies must get licences from the Department of Trade before they negotiate export contracts.

Hawker jobs call

As Britain's jobless crisis worsens, Hawker Siddeley, which has ordered 240 aircraft, including millions of pounds worth of exports, reported: "Unless we find 200 skilled and semi-skilled workers quickly we will face a difficult time."

Business appointments

Mr G. A. H. Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, has joined the board of IBM United Kingdom Limited.

Mr R. M. Borrill has retired from the board of John Channon and Son.

Mr Peter Kelms has become vice-chairman of Dixons Photographic.

Mr Egon von Greyerz becomes executive financial director and Mr Mike Hennessy, group financial controller.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Homeless hit by Capital Gains Tax

From Mr D. C. Doughty
Sir, There was recently an appeal in our local paper to people to offer accommodation to students. This situation must be paralleled up and down the country as college welfare officers try desperately to find rooms for their new intake of students. One of the students I met at the college who wanted to help asked me about my plans in offering a room—other than those due to the Rent Act.

The Inland Revenue have told us that if a room is let in a private house, then they may well take the view that a business is being carried on; consequently, if the house is later sold, there may be a liability to Capital Gains Tax. This is, of course, in addition to Income Tax on the rent.

As is well known, house prices have risen sharply in recent years; they may well do so again. So the letting of a single room may well produce a tax bill later of several hundred pounds. This tax bill is based solely on the increase in the value of the house. It bears no relation whatever to the rent charged—on fact the rent is the same whether the rent is £50 or £100.

Reluctantly we have advised our member against the idea, and consequently his much needed room will stand empty. We think this situation is quite ridiculous.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DOUGHTY,
Hon. Treasurer,
Warford Consumer Group,
11 King George Avenue,
Bushey, Warford, Herts.
September 8.

From Mr T. S. Morgan
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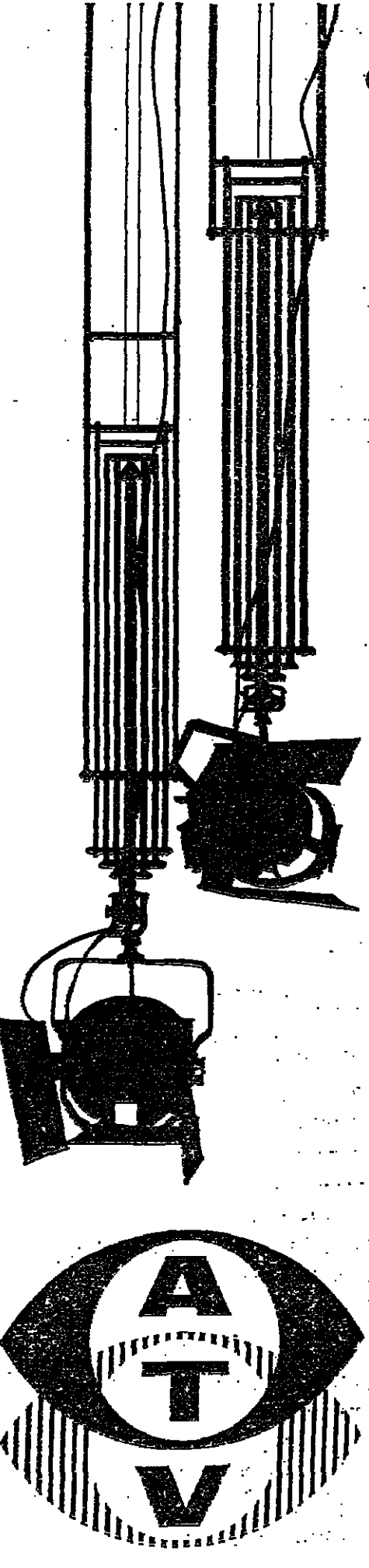
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"Thanks to the policy of diversification your Company is now very soundly based...all monies expended now are an investment for the future"

—Sir Lew Grade, Chairman and Chief Executive of Associated Television Corporation Limited

- The Group profit of £5,746,000 before taxation reflects the reduced profitability of the television franchise operations. Earnings per 'A' Stock Unit were 6.51p and the total dividend is 3.9p.
- It speaks highly for the buoyancy of the other subsidiaries that in these circumstances the figure of Group profit should not have been more seriously impaired. Thanks to the policy of diversification the Company is now very soundly based.
- Benefit from investment in film production is never short-term. However, with careful forward planning of distribution, all monies expended now are an investment for the future.
- The Stoll Moss theatres enjoyed a good year and "Billy" at Drury Lane is proving the most successful musical since "My Fair Lady".
- The success of Pye Records and Precision Tapes has proved outstanding in every way, and with profits now exceeding £2 million, these companies represent a major force within the musical industry. ATV Music Publishing has again shown itself a source of major strength and is now one of the most important operations of its kind in the world today.
- Property company results are most satisfactory. In the major development—the ATV Centre, Birmingham—18 complete floors of the Tower have already been let.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Associated Television Corporation Limited, ATV House, 17 Great Cumberland Place, London W1A 1AG.

ATV Corporation interests in addition to the 7 day-a-week franchise for the Midlands area, include film making, theatres, record, tape and music publishing, companies, the manufacture and supply of telephone answering equipment, theatrical costumes, and merchandising and property companies.

Group Results at a Glance		1975	1974
Turnover	£	4,000	4,000
Profit before Taxation	£	60,080	54,851
Profit after Taxation	£	5,746	7,268
Shareholders' Funds	£	2,723	3,616
Profit Retained	£	38,426	35,022
Return on Shareholders' Funds	%	1,092	1,462
Earnings per Share	p	7.1p	10.3p
Dividend per 'A' Ordinary Unit	p	6.5p	8.6p
		3.9p	5.125705p

Sir Jack Callard on board of British Home Stores

Sir Jack Callard, former chairman of Allport London Properties, has been appointed to the board of British Home Stores.

Mr C. A. H. Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, has joined the board of IBM United Kingdom Limited.

Mr R. M. Borrill has retired from the board of John Channon and Son.

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ALLNATT LONDON PROPERTIES LIMITED PRE-TAX PROFITS INCREASE

The 13th annual general meeting of Allnatt London Properties Limited was held on 11th September 1975 at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dickinson Robinson under pressure

discouraging feature of Dickinson Robinson Group's year profits is less the 19 cent drop than the indication that the second half will be less good than the first. Points to full year profits of £20m, £21m less than the previous year's £22m, which would embrace a half downturn of 50 per cent.

The deterioration was only expected. The United Kingdom contributed two thirds of profits last year and the emphasis on heavily customer areas such as packaging and stationery only surprise is that the half should have seen a trading profit of £10m, higher by about £300,000 than the £9.7m of the previous year.

The second half is unlikely to show the same resilience. The destruction of profits may have further yet to go in addition to the loss of the year's profits. Dickinson Robinson is a company that has seen its profits fall from £22m in 1974 to £11.5m in 1975, a reduction of 47 per cent.

While the group is looking for year end profits close to last year's, it admits it is worried about the effect of the Government's expenditure cut-back on water authorities.

The bright note was the bank note and security papermaking side, where profits rose 55 per cent to £1.3m on turnover of £1.1m. Once new plant is installed next month, total profit is projected to rise 25 per cent and a good profit increase is expected here.

The main question facing the company is to what extent the performance of the paper side will be hampered by the water and engineering side. The shares slipped 2p yesterday to 129p giving a prospective yield of 6.6 per cent, which is, of course, no attraction.



Mr John Sheffield, chairman of Dickinson Robinson.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £75.8m
Sales £139m (£122m)
Pre-tax profits £11.5m (£14.1m)
Dividend gross 2.6p (2.61p)

Commercial Union

redeeming an stock

fact that some companies are probably been making profits out of redeeming inflation, a warning is given that they have made out of the original price scarcely reflects a healthy economic background.

In the conditions have been for this kind of operation, and yesterday's report by Commercial Union to its £22m (£122m) last year's profits (1974/75) is unlikely to be the last of its kind—even CU itself has no intention of redeeming any more of its debt.

As far as this particular move concerned, the impact on the balance sheet is not all great. Certainly, the company will take a few points in a year's time, but it is fairly certain that the composite insurance or standards.

On an additional £6.8m on children's funds that stood over £220m at end 1974 adds then a point to a solvency ratio that has probably increased towards the lower end of the group's favouring of capital over equity investment.

permaning the pace

ing bank note paper during inflationary times might seem a way to make money, but it is just as well for Portals to see that their own water and engineering had passed during the first months of the year.

ving bought a 49 per cent

substantial improvement in corporate profitability. In fact, as WM illustrated, it reflects partly the fact that rights issue proceeds are having to be applied to making good working capital deficiencies in manufacturing.

The improvements also reflect the absence of the 1974 stock financing burden, though this is a trend that could change again very rapidly either under the impact of commodity price inflation or demand reduction, or both.

From the point of view of deciding fiscal or monetary policy affecting the corporate sector, it is just as important to understand the components of a change in liquidity as quantifying its effect on monetary assets, an analysis left to the brokers' analysts at present.

On its somewhat limited basis though, the Department of Industry survey does confirm the view that in (some 200 sample) companies' borrowings and a rise in their bank deposits and other financial instruments, and securities. It also confirms the currently poor prospects for bank lending to industry.

stake in an Italian manufacturer to ensure supplies of parts for water treatment systems and a majority stake in a French company to mount a sales drive. A Brazilian subsidiary has been sold while negotiations on the disposal of the Italian and French stakes are well advanced, as are talks on divesting a Swiss associate.

Hepworth Ceramic

Evasive action pays off

Followers of Hepworth Ceramic will remember that the company was taking an extremely pessimistic view of the general outlook as early as mid-1974. It also proceeded to take some dramatic evasive action then. Capital spending was heavily cut, commitments at the end of last year were down from £9.7m to £3.1m—and the 1974 interim dividend was cut, too, although it was subsequently more than compensated for by the final.

All this, then, explains why Hepworth, a company heavily dependent on the construction industry, to which it supplies clay pipes, and on the iron, steel and non-ferrous metal sectors, to whom it sells refractories and ferroalloys, has come through the first half of this year so well.

On a 22 per cent sales gain, pre-tax profits are running 38 per cent ahead of just over £6m. Moreover, Hepworth emphasizes that its performance has been restricted in every way by poor trading and economic conditions. The moral, it seems, is that good, old fashioned retrenchment measures, if taken in time, can work. Certainly Hepworth faced a year ago with impending cuts by BSC and other major metalworking and engineering customers, and with an appalling outlook in the construction sector, needed to put up the defences.

It is not out of the wood yet. Housebuilding—and here Hepworth comes in at the beginning of the cycle—is slightly better, but public works business remains awful and if the Government makes further cuts in spending, it will get worse. The same applies to engineering where the problems of people like BSC are well known.

Second-half results are apparently not going to be as good as the first six months. But Hepworth looks strong enough to weather the storm; borrowings, which stood at around £5m at the end of last year, have been eliminated. However, the shares at 34p seem to be reflecting the prospect of an unspringing 12 months ahead on a yield of 8 per cent and a p/e ratio of perhaps 6 or so.

Interim: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £33.5m
Sales £69m (£56.5m)
Pre-tax profits £6.02m (£4.36m)
Dividend gross 1.305p (0.746p)

Company liquidity

Confirming the improvement

It is not surprising that the Department of Industry's survey of company liquidity should show a continuing, albeit modest, improvement in liquidity during the second quarter of 1975. This is consistent with the picture set out here two weeks ago, based on a Wood, Mackenzie analysis.

However, the department itself admits that the basic of its survey is "serious limitations". Liquidity is measured by the ratio between "selected" that is purely monetary assets.

Consisting of corporate borrowings and deposits, these do not show a continuing, albeit modest, improvement in liquidity during the second quarter of 1975. This is consistent with the picture set out here two weeks ago, based on a Wood, Mackenzie analysis.

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However, the department sees this recently introduced survey as "important" for the formulation of both fiscal and monetary policy. It is arguable that it is conceptually inadequate. Stated flatly, the £359m increase in second quarter net current (monetary) assets shown in the latest survey could be interpreted in various ways.

This would matter only if it were taken to imply a

Enka Glanzstoff: the social, economic and political problems of a multinational

Peter Norman

The top management of the multinational Enka Glanzstoff synthetic fibres group and union representatives from Holland, West Germany and Belgium will gather round the negotiating table in Enka's red-brick Arnhem guest house today for the first substantive round of talks on the company's plans to cut back its loss-making production of nylon filament yarn, rayon filament and viscose staple fibre.

While the talks will doubtless be businesslike and to the point, the atmosphere is bound to be charged. Today's meeting will mark the end of what has come to be known as the "first phase" of Enka's strategy to win worker and union support for its rationalization plans.

Although the problem has been hanging fire since April when the company first breached the question with shopfloor representatives, today is the first time that Enka will be putting forward a series of alternatives on how it plans to bring production into line with what it sees as the likely pattern of demand in the coming years.

At first glance the problem appears simple. Enka Glanzstoff, the largest single unit of the Dutch-based AKZO chemical group, says it is at present losing 1m guilders a day (about £330,000) mainly through its production of nylon and rayon.

It believes the problem is structural, that it will need serious and cannot be solved by simply waiting for a upturn in the business cycle.

In this it is supported by a market study drawn up by the Amsterdam office of the McKinsey Management Consultancy Organization.

The study, which was commissioned by Enka and presented to workers' representatives at the end of July, concludes that unless production capacity is cut back, Enka Glanzstoff, which is particularly exposed on export markets, will consistently face losses in the period to 1980 which could threaten the company's existence.

The negotiations between unions and management are likely to be tough, and not just because jobs and possibly communities are at stake. Parallel to the economic and social questions of rationalization and closure is a more political issue.

The negotiations over the future of Enka Glanzstoff's nylon and rayon operations could expand into a battle over the claims of unions to represent their members on a transnational basis against the power of multinational companies.

One organization which will not be officially represented at today's meeting is the International Chemical Workers' Federation. However, it is probably fair to say that the Geneva-based ICF will have its own views on the effectiveness of Benetton's Ghost.

Since the threat of job losses and plant closures emerged at Enka, the ICF has been assiduous in identifying itself with union activity.

Two members of its "AKZO

World Council". Mr Jan de Jong of the Dutch Union NVV and Herr Werner Beck of the West German IG Chemie will be sitting in today's meeting representing their members.

Already the sniping has begun. IG Chemie, in its press release on the Enka Glanzstoff negotiations, has taken to referring to the union side as the "ICF World Council".

This has provoked a swift denial from Enka that it is negotiating with the union and shopfloor representatives from the three countries affected.

As yet the issue seems a small difference in protocol, but it could become important later. The last thing that Enka and its parent company wish is that the ICF achieves some form of official status in the course of the dispute.

So far the unions—with the exception of the AKZO management association—have adopted a united and reserved stance towards the company's point of view and the McKinsey report.

Besides doubts about McKinsey's methods and assumptions, one of the biggest bones of contention lay in its failure to cover AKZO's chemical fibre activities outside Enka, such as in South America or the United States.

In a joint statement the unions have not denied that Enka Glanzstoff is burdened

with problems, but they take the view that it is impossible to determine at present whether they are of a structural or a cyclical nature.

The issue was put succinctly by Herr Werner Beck in the course of a long conversation at the Hanover headquarters of IG Chemie.

He said he was not prepared to solve the structural problems that Enka will be facing in 1980 on the backs of its workers in 1975. In his view, it would be easier to judge and solve whatever structural problems there were when the present recession was over.

One of the problems facing Enka in its dealings with the unions is its credibility. In April, 1972, the company put forward plans to close four works in Holland, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland, laying off more than 5,500 workers.

The plans, which were presented virtually in the form of a fait accompli, were withdrawn in September that year after successful resistance by the threatened employees.

The plant at Breda, Holland, was occupied and the threatened workers in West Germany was shut down by a strike. But of more significance to today's situation than the essentially grassroots resistance of 1972 was the almost immediate recovery in business in synthetic fibres thereafter.

The two-year boom in chemical fibres which lasted until the final quarter of 1974 began almost immediately after the management gave way to

the shopfloor and union pressure in Holland and Germany in 1972.

Admittedly special factors were at work and the scale of the boom exceeded all expectations. However, Enka Glanzstoff and AKZO's other synthetic interests contributed by an over-proportional amount to the AKZO's profits in that two years could be used as an argument against new cutting back capacity in a recession.

At present the unions are presenting a united front in the management. Whether this will be maintained once Enka shows its cards is another matter.

Throughout the first stage of the negotiations, neither Enka nor AKZO have given any hint as to what they are planning, although they have been working at the alternatives since the end of the first week in July.

About the nearest any have come to figures is a denial by Enka management, heard from Mr Jan Van Den Driest, of a Dutch magazine report that the group intends to dismiss between 10,000 and 13,000 of its more than 41,000 workers.

At the same time, Mr Van Den Driest told the group's work magazine that he hoped the final board decisions would be reached some time before the end of October.

If that is the case, it looks as if Enka Glanzstoff will have to have some pretty convincing arguments up its sleeve to win the unions over to the idea of cuts now rather than later.

Arguments for keeping the 'Dragon' alive

Recently the Government decided to withdraw its support from the experimental 'Dragon' High Temperature Reactor (HTR) project at Winfrith in Dorset, an international programme of research financed jointly by members of the EEC, plus Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

Its things stand the research team will be disbanded by member 6. The United Kingdom is the host and lead country and its withdrawal signals the end of a project that is widely agreed to have been highly successful since its initiation 15 years ago.

The decision will have far-reaching consequences for the future of the United Kingdom nuclear industry. Furthermore, the manner in which it was reached raises important questions about government decision-making procedures in this field.

Whitehall's reasons are unclear, but it appears that the immediate consideration has been the Government's unwillingness to find an extra £1.5m to cover the effects of inflation.

It also reported that the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Nuclear Power Advisory Board have advised the Government that the British scientists and engineers with Dragon could be most usefully employed on design and development work resulting from the decision to build 4,000 MWe of Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactors (SGHWR).

The Government has evidently been swayed by short-term considerations, but the future of the HTR has to be seen in the context of a longer-term nuclear strategy.

There is great uncertainty as to which nuclear technologies will follow the generation of reactors at present being installed in the West. The most likely candidate appears to be the Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) and the HTR, but expert opinion is sharply divided on which will prove socially and economically most acceptable in the longer term.

The uncertainties include the future availability and prices of uranium, fuel efficiency, capital costs, the safety of the reactor systems and transport

and storage of dangerous materials.

It is therefore vital to keep options open until the superior merits of one or other are clearly established. Both are at the prototype stage and a clear picture is unlikely to emerge for some years.

The main dilemma facing the Government in its nuclear

John Surrey and William Walker discuss the Government's decision to withdraw support for the High Temperature Reactor project at Winfrith

policy, as in other areas of advanced technology, arises from the remorseless increase in research and development costs and the need to cut public expenditure because of the state of the economy.

This dilemma is not new. United Kingdom expenditure on civilian nuclear R&D fell from £68.3m in 1965-66 to £57.6m in 1973-74 (at current prices), a dramatic reduction in real terms.

As a consequence, expenditure has concentrated on a smaller range of technologies, and large programmes (which naturally attract strong political and bureaucratic support) have survived at the expense of smaller, but not necessarily less important, projects. HTR and fusion research both appear to be victims of this trend.

Although it is essential to keep options open, the present pattern of United Kingdom funding suggests that nearly all our eggs are already in one basket. In 1973-74 70 per cent of United Kingdom government R&D expenditure on nuclear reactors was on the FBR, 6 per cent on the HTR and the re-

mainder on short-term reactor development.

This degree of concentration on the FBR is not general among other countries. West Germany and the United States are devoting large public and private funding to HTR development and consequently appear to be gaining considerable technological lead.

In the United States Gulf General Atomics, with financial contributions from Shell, is developing a commercial scale HTR. Its 330 MWe plant at Fort St Vrain went critical in 1974 and has accumulated worldwide interest among electric power utilities.

In Germany, two companies are developing prototype HTRs. One, a subsidiary of Brown Boveri and Gulf General Atomics, is building a 300 MWe HTR and designing a 1,160 MWe successor. The other, a subsidiary of Kraftwerk Union, is designing a 300 MWe HTR incorporating direct-cycle gas turbines. There is a possibility that these two parties will join together to develop process heat applications.

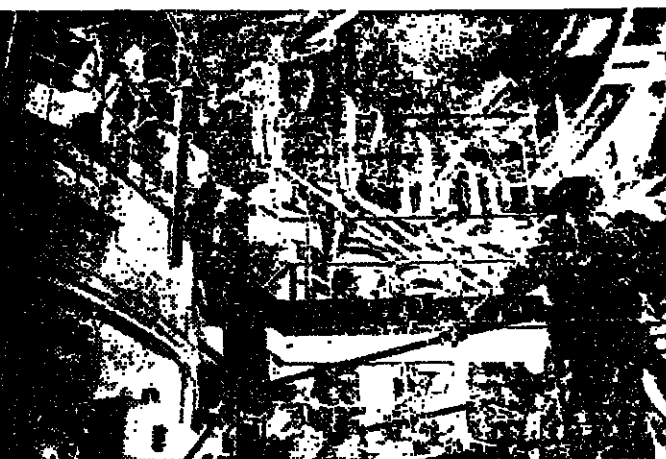
The French also have an arrangement with Gulf General Atomics to undertake collaborative R&D on fuels, core physics and safety with a view to building a HTR under licence.

All these countries are continuing to give high priority to the FBR, but are nevertheless succeeding in keeping the HTR option open.

Dragon is generally agreed to have been successful in developing a design which is efficient and has good safety characteristics. In particular, it is flexible in its use of nuclear fuels (uranium or thorium) which could be an important advantage if world uranium supplies in the 1990s are unable to meet demand.

In addition, it opens the possibility of using nuclear heat for industrial processes, for example in steelmaking and chemicals, so reducing long-term dependence on fossil fuels.

Dragon remains, however, an exploratory programme involv-



The Dragon reactor (left) and secondary heat exchangers.

ing a small-scale experimental reactor (20MW). Now that the Americans and Germans have seized the initiative by developing large-scale HTR designs for commercial use, the Government is clearly in a quandary.

Should it abandon HTR technology altogether? Should it continue the Dragon project or seek some other form of international collaboration to take the technology a stage further?

Even if the United Kingdom is no longer a leader in HTR technology, it appears essential to maintain some indigenous expertise in this area. If the HTR proves more successful than the FBR we shall need to buy foreign-built HTRs or manufacture them under foreign licences.

The United Kingdom therefore needs a basis of expertise to assess foreign HTR designs and perhaps to modify them according to United Kingdom requirements or to assist United Kingdom manufacturers in building them under licence.

Once an experienced research team is disbanded, it is difficult and costly to reacquire the knowhow.

To be realistic, collaboration with the advanced American and German HTR programmes is unlikely to take place, especially if Dragon is discontinued;

and the funds available are unlikely to permit independent full-scale development of an HTR in the United Kingdom.

This leaves two alternatives: to follow the French example, and redirect research with a view to obtaining a licence from foreign suppliers; or to continue with the Dragon project, regarding it as a temporary measure before negotiating a licence.

Whichever is the most appropriate course, it is regrettable that the recent decision was not preceded by public and parliamentary debate. As Margaret Cowling's recent book on nuclear decision-making in the 1950s demonstrates, closed decision-making in Whitehall led to serious policy errors which had lasting effects. The importance of public discussion was amply demonstrated in the 1974 debate preceding the choice of the SGHWR.

It is therefore to be hoped that the Government will reconsider its decision on Dragon and provide an opportunity for a public reappraisal of our long-term nuclear strategy.

The authors are Fellows at the Science Policy Research Unit (University of Sussex) and recently wrote "Energy R & D: A United Kingdom Perspective". Energy Policy, June 1975.

Business Diary: Not so brotherly • Biba et al

much brotherly love around day at 222 Euston Road, a slight inquest was taken on the behaviour of a left-wing member of executive of the National Union of Mineworkers during cent ballot on the 56 pay

lerate muttering about the tion to the national level, recommended to the TUC-Government anti-nuclear measures in Yorkshire and looks like leading full-scale internal review union's rule book, with intention of prohibiting five members from flouting cabinet-style doctrine of no executive decisions.

ire-directed at Arthur II, the not-so-shy York president to whom is ted the authorship of a ul poster knocking the licy, and Michael Mc-the Scots president area gave a three to two vote—a which came from the of the whistler, and Sid Vincent, of the hire miners.

move did not get round ensure vote, perhaps because of the other likely a have a few skeletons likely the same kind but or vintage in their cup-

The left-wingers under- excused themselves by 2 that they were bound ions of their area coun-ken after the national ven had made up its mind. did not cut much ice or Gormley, the miners' nt (not that much does), he meeting he suggested that if national executive "clashes with their jobs

in the areas" the rebels should not be members of the national executive.

"I don't want to see the national union destroyed by people deliberately not accepting national executive decisions. It could lead to the NEC becoming just a talking shop", he added.

Refashioned

Both Biba and her name will live on, but refashioned. A few days ago Biba Cosmetics, the last remaining asset of the doomed emporium on Kensington High Street, was sold.

Yesterday it was revealed that Biba's originator Barbara Hulanicki and her husband Stephen Fitz-Simon have formed a new joint company with a small publicly quoted textile group, D. M. Lancaster, to design and market "an entirely new range of products". That news will be of comfort to Biba design fans, as will the promise of a "new retail concept" to be based in London. D. M. Lancaster, whose directors include Fitz-Simon's solicitor, will provide the finance.

However, Glenbind, the private company that paid £456,000 for Biba Cosmetics, has acquired the exclusive rights to all the Biba brand names and trade marks—look, stock and feathers.

D. M. Lancaster (turnover £266,000 last year), whose new venture is as yet unnamed, has hardly set the fashion scene alight as yet—its official business is described as "men's and women's wear of rayon and nylon fabrics".

It will be interesting to see to what use Glenbind will put

the famous Biba tag, which apparently cost the purchaser some £50,000 or so. The personality behind this private company is Anthony Dobson, the financier who, along with his sometime partner Peter Rhodes, featured in many an interesting, if not always profitable, City deal.

Little has been heard of the duo since they sold their holdings in George Surlis, the electrical discount group, to part of the Berger interests some six months ago.

Now Dobson is apparently at liberty to sell anything he wishes under the Biba name, as well as the cosmetics products which will continue to be marketed through Dorothy Perkins, Biba's parent company.

Rolls test

Observers of the progress of the £6 pay limit should keep an eye cocked for the Bristol engine factory of the state-owned Rolls-Royce (1971).

Ray Whitefield, managing director of Bristol engine division for the past couple of years after joining the company in 1960, is, as it happens, probably the first government-plant executive faced with a workers' pay review in the new £6 era.

There are 13,500 workers at the Bristol factory and some 17 unions are involved, including the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers with its well-canvassed distaste for the Government's pay limit.



Ray Whitefield

So an offer below that was made and is now being discussed by the unions.

Apparently 6,000 shopfloor production men have been given a figure of £3.50, with the promise of a November review. It could become something of a test case.

Blenders of tea for the mass market have been trying for years to find the answer to the intractable loss of their sales to instant coffee.

The main advantage of instant coffee is the ease and speed with which it is prepared. Flavourers and those who like a hot drink at work prefer an instant coffee to one that must be infused and prepared in amounts greater than a single cupful.

Blenders say that a quarter of all tea-bags are used directly in cups instead of the pots where they belong.

Whitfield Typhoo thinks it has found the answer in the form of a sealed "one-cup size" bag on a piece of plastic string with a rap on the end. When the plastic is bent over the rim of

a cup with the bag inside, the seal is broken and the aroma escapes.

Mike Newitt, marketing manager for beverages with Cadbury Typhoo, said that many people who lived alone used report bags in cups for which the bags were inconvenient or too strong. The new bag will appear just as the retail price of instant coffee rises in the wake of poor crops.

The company is to conduct a test with more than 16 million free tea-bags.

Concorde lovers

A group of rill Texan businessmen will duck their heads into the Concorde supersonic airliner today to be taken by British Airways on a trial flight.

But unlike other Americans, particularly environmentalists from around Kennedy airport, New York, who hate the big, white, and, some say, very noisy bird, they were sold on it even before they boarded, coming as they do from the Fort Worth-Dallas area whose new £300m airport actually wants Concorde.

Cliff Overcash, mayor of Fort Worth, told Business Day in London yesterday: "We have a substantial number of businessmen who would ride the Concorde. After all, we Texans are always in a hurry."

Such unusual enthusiasm from across the Atlantic caused British Airways eyes to light up. Gordon Davison, the airline's Concorde director, cautiously envisaged an extension of the proposed London-Washington service down into the lone star state.

The Caledonian Trust Company Limited

	1975	1974
Asset value per share	75.2p	57.3p
Total assets	£32,875,922	£28,480,186
Revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders	£457,389	£450,691
Ordinary dividend per share interim	0.80p	0.4375p
final	0.80p	0.7875p
Capitalisation issue in B ordinary shares	1.73358%	2.25606%

Mr. J.A. Lumsden covered the following points in his review of the year to 30th June 1975.

RESULTS

Earnings per ordinary share increased from 1.47p to 1.48p.

The Board expect to recommend total dividends for the current year of not less than the total of 1.3p now recommended in respect of the past year, even if large conversions of 'B' shares take place in December as seems probable.

Net assets at 30th June 1975 of £28,890,507 showed an increase of 30.1 per cent over the year.

PORTFOLIO

At the end of 1974, 87 per cent of net assets were committed to equities. By 30th June 1975 this had been increased to 96 per cent.

The UK percentage of the equity portfolio at the year end was reduced from 35.44 to 28.95, while the USA percentage increased from 36.13 to 38.92 and the Japanese percentage increased from 12.15 to 14.20.

OUTLOOK

It seems inevitable that the recession in the UK economy will become more severe in the months ahead. In these circumstances, the Board's present policy is to remain fairly fully invested in equities, but with the major part of the portfolio invested outside the UK and with the UK portfolio concentrated on companies with substantial overseas earnings.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting will be held on Monday, 8th October 1975, at 175 West George Street, Glasgow G2 2LD.



MANAGED BY MURRAY JOHNSTONE LIMITED.

SECRETARIAL

EXPERIENCED PERSONAL ASSISTANT

A thoroughly competent and experienced Personal Assistant is required immediately by Executive Director at a national organisation with Full Mail Office. Network, which is very diverse and absorbing, takes interviews, publishing and general administration. The successful applicant is unlikely to be under 35, will have extensive secretarial experience, and be master of both skills, able to drive and be ready to tackle the work in a thoroughly professional manner. Salary £2,600-£2,800, depending on qualifications, age, etc. Whilst not imperative, a good working knowledge of French would increase her chances of selection. Please telephone 01-930 4343, ext. 200.

RECEPTION LACKFRIARS

Self-motivated, friendly, reliable, with a pleasant personality, to work in a busy reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

GIRL FRIDAY (20+)

As one Secretarial skills, to assist in the reception area. Salary £1,800-£2,000, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

GREEN PARK

To £2,500 per week. Three Secretaries with a good legal background, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,500-£2,700, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

STELLA FISHER TODAY

Conference Receptionist, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

HELP!

Large property company, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

FIRM OF MAYFAIR ANTIQUE

Dealers, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

SECRETARY/PA

London West End. Chartered Accountant requires a Personal Secretary, good shorthand and typing required. Accounts typing minimal. Benefits: Salary minimum £2,000, L.V.C., 5 days a week, 9-5, friendly atmosphere. Tel: 01-837-2561.

SECRETARY/PA

London West End. Chartered Accountant requires a Personal Secretary, good shorthand and typing required. Accounts typing minimal. Benefits: Salary minimum £2,000, L.V.C., 5 days a week, 9-5, friendly atmosphere. Tel: 01-837-2561.

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SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL CHARITY NEEDS A SECRETARY

LEPRA is devoted to fighting leprosy throughout the world. Joy Matland is the Director of Fund Raising and Publicity, co-ordinating all the activities at home that make the overseas work possible. SHE NEEDS A SECRETARY. This is a job for a young, enthusiastic, reliable, who will be prepared to travel abroad to assist in the overseas work. She will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office. She will have a good knowledge of French and English, and will be able to use a typewriter. She will be paid a salary of £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

WRITE TO JOY MATLAND, DIRECTOR OF FUND RAISING AND PUBLICITY, LEPRA, 30 FITZROY STREET, LONDON W1P 6AL.

P.A./SECRETARY

£2,700. Super young, bright, Director needs self-motivated Secretary who requires an interesting job with responsibility. Language useful. JAYGARD CAREERS 01-730 5148/9.

SEC/P.A. £2,500

Age 20-25. Work for charming, friendly, well-known, successful, young man, Monday, Merchant Bankers, E.C.1. 626 7096.

PICTURE RESEARCH

Young lady to work for the film industry. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

BERNARDETTE OF BOND ST.

No. 66, next door to Fawcett, 01-930 4343.

ORGANISATIONAL PLANNING

The Young Operations Manager, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

SECRETARY/PA

London West End. Chartered Accountant requires a Personal Secretary, good shorthand and typing required. Accounts typing minimal. Benefits: Salary minimum £2,000, L.V.C., 5 days a week, 9-5, friendly atmosphere. Tel: 01-837-2561.

PARK LANE SURVEYORS

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

START TODAY! SECRETARIAL

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

BARTIST/PA

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

JAYGARD CAREERS

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

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NEAR HANGER LANE TUBE

Adventurous, self-motivated, reliable, to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

SHIPPING COMPANY

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

THE ITALIAN JOB

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

P.A. to help manager

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

ACCUMODATION

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

HOUSEKEEPER/PA

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER/PA

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

FRENCH-SPEAKING

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

NANNY

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

COUNTRY

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

LOVING GIRL

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

MARCHIONESS OF ZETLAND

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

I DON'T WANT TO BE YOUR SECRETARY...

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

FLAT SHARING

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

MAN TO SHARE LUXURY

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

GREENGARDEN, NW10

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

ACCOMMODATION CHELSEA

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

IDEAL FOR SAMBATHAL

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

ROYAL AVENUE, CHELSEA

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

PARK LANE, W.1

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

WINCHESTER ST. S.W.1

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

CHELSEA, 2 miles, S.W.1

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

LITTLE BOLTON, S.W.10

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

RESPECTABLE OLD BRICK

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

WANTED TO RENT

to assist in the reception area. Salary £2,000-£2,200, plus benefits. Apply to: Mrs. J. A. Smith, 499 8952.

